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A

JOURNAL

OF THE

Venetian Campaigne,

A. D. 1687. Under the Conduct of the

Capt. General *Morosini*, & Providitor Gen. *Cornaro*,

General *Coningsmark*, & General *Venieri*, &c.

Translated from the *Italian* Original, sent from *Venice*, and Printed by Order of the most Serene Republick.

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R. L'ESTRANGE.

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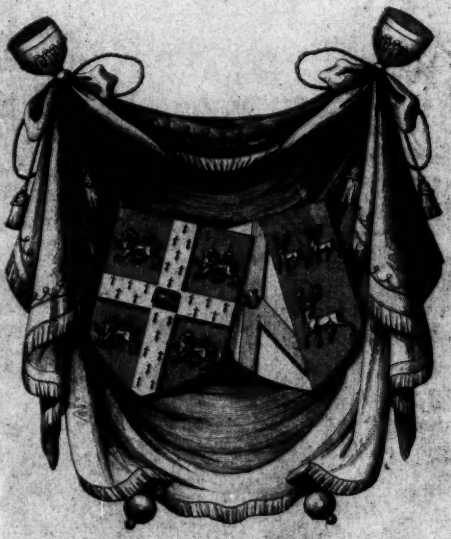

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To the READER.

THE famous Sabellicus, Bembo, and others, give this account of the Original of the Venetian Commonwealth. In the Year of Christ, 421. the Inhabitants of Aqulteia and Padua, through dread of the Hunns, and finding their own Cities destroy'd, betook themselves to Flight, and made themselves Masters of the Islands of the Adriatic Sea; and retiring first to the upper Shoar, now call'd the Rialto, there laid the Foundations of Venice. The City it self is seated in the inmost recess of the Adriatick Bay, containing almost Sixty Islands, at a very small distance one from another, divided by narrow Eddies running between, with a small Mount (provided by Provident Nature) defends from the Violence of the Sea. It is stor'd with convenient Rivers, which import all things as well for Delight, as for the Necessities of Mankind.

The whole City consists of three Ranks of People, the Patricians, or Gentlemen, the Citizens, and Mechanics. The Supream Power of Government, is in the hands of the Patricians. It is divided into six Quarters, containing Seventy two Companies of Common People: One and forty Religious Houses, Seventeen for Monks, and Twenty four for Nuns. Upon the Front that looks toward the Shoar, stand two very vast Pillars, the one bearing the Winged Lion of St. Mark, and the other the Statue of St. Theodorus; and in the Space between, all Malefactors are Executed. The Cathedral of St. Mark, is a most Sumptuous and Magnificent Structure, all of Marble. The Streets are divided with small Channels, or Caneales, joyned together with several Bridges, part of Wood, and part of Stone, to the Number of 440. The Arsenal, is a place every way surrounded with strong Walls, wherein Four hundred Workmen are continually employ'd in preparing Materials for the Building of Galleys, and the Reparation of the Bridges, who are every Week paid their Wages to the value of 2000. Crowns. In a word, Venice is the Queen of all the Cities in the World, and which is more, never Subdu'd to Foraign Subjection. This is She, that has for so many Centuries of Years been the Bulwark of Christendom, against the Power of the Turks; being Marry'd to the Sea every Year, by the Ceremony of throwing a Gold Ring into the Neighbouring Ocean upon

Aſcenſion-Day. *In a word, ſuch is the ſtrength of her Situation, ſuch the Conſtitution of her Government, ſuch the ſtrict Obſervance of her Conſtitutions, and ſo exact the Fidelity of her Subjects under an eaſie and gentle* Rule, *that ſhe may well be counted the moſt Renowned City in the Univerſe.*

If we conſider the Diminution of her Territorys by the loſs of Candy, *we ſhall find that Loſs in ſome meaſure Repair'd by the Recovery of the* Morea, *to the Extermination (as it may well be hoped) of the* Turks, *from the moſt flouriſhing and faireſt Portion of all* Greece.

The Morea, *formerly known by the name of the* Peloponneſus, *is a Peninſula, from North to South, an Hundred and fifty Miles in breadth, that is, from* Corinth *to* Cape Macapan, *and a Hundred ſeventy five from Eaſt to Weſt, and in Circuit Six hundred Miles, or thereabout. Formerly it was divided into* Achaia, Arcady, *the* Argives, *the Territories of* Corinth, Elis, Laconia, Meſſenia, *and* Sicyonia. *Now it is divided into the Dukedom of* Clarentia, *containing* Achaia *properly ſo called,* Belvedera, *containing the Territories of the* Meſſenians, *and thoſe of* Elis. Saccania *containing the Country of* Argos; *and* Tzaconia, *containing* Laconia *and* Arcady.

The chief Cities of it were Argos, Argo; Corinth, *now* Corinto; Corone, *or* Coron; Dyme, *now* Clarentia; Elis, *or* Belvedera; Epidaunes, *or* Malvaſia; Megalopolis, *or* Leontati; Meſſene, *or* Moſſeniga, Modon, Nauplia, *now* Napoli di Romania, Patræ, *or* Patraſſe, *and* Miſitra, *formerly* Lacedemon.

This Peninſule is divided from the reſt of Greece *by a narrow Neck of Land, not above Forty Furlongs, or five Miles wide: Which King* Demetrius, Nero, Julius Cæſar, Caligula, Nero, *and ſome other Princes, endeavoured to have Cut through, and ſo to have let in the Sea round about it; but their Labour prov'd in vain, by reaſon of the Rockie ſubſtance of the Earth. However, Succeeding Ages rear'd up a thick Wall in the ſame Place, from Sea to Sea, which* Amurath *the* II. *afterward Levell'd with the Ground, when he Conquer'd and Sack'd the* Peloponneſus. *It was after that Rebuilt in the Year* 1453. *by the* Venetians *in fifteen Days, with the Aſſiſtance of* 30000. *Men, but then again utterly Ruin'd by the* Turks, *when they made themſelves Maſters of the whole Country.*

Patraſſo, *anciently* Patræ, *from* Patreus, *who Peopl'd it, and*

Sur-

Surrounded it with Walls. By the Romans *it was call'd* Augusta Aroe Patrensis, *and by reason of its commodious Situation for Commerce, by them much frequented and fill'd with Inhabitants; it is seated about Seven hundred Paces from the Gulph of* Patrasso. *In this City* Diana *was formerly Worshipp'd, under the Name of* Diana Triclariena, *to whom the People made an Annual Sacrifice of a Young Man and a Virgin, the most Beautiful they could find to Expiate the Crime of two Persons, that were Sacrific'd for Marrying in that Temple, without the consent of their Parents. Here St.* Andrew *the Apostle suffer'd Martyrdom, as also* Herodian, *who was one of the Seventy Disciples and Bishop of this Town.*

It is Peopl'd at present for the most part with Jews, *who make it a place of Trade, not only with the Neighbouring Islands, but with the* French *and* English. *However the Air is none of the Wholesomest, by reason of the High Mountains which overlook it, always cover'd with Snow, and for that the Ground about it is all Marshie. In the time of the* Despotes, *it was a Dutchie; but those Princes not finding themselves strong enough to keep it, Sold it in the Year,* 1408. *to the* Venetians, *from whom it was taken by the* Turks, *in the Year* 1463. *In the Year* 1533. *it was Besieg'd and Taken by* D'Oria, *but the very next Year the* Turks *Retook it again, and held it till this last succesful Conquest of the* Venetians.

Lepanto, *formerly call'd* Naupactus, *is seated near the Gulph of* Lepanto, *so Famous for the Battle of* Lepanto, *wherein the* Turks *were Overthrown by the* Christians, *with a great Slaughter of Men, and loss of Ships: It is an Archiepiscopal City, built about a Mountain rising in the form of a Sugar-Loaf, whereon the Fortress Stands, encompassed with four large Walls, separated by Valleys, whereon the Houses of the Inhabitants Stand; the Port is but small, and might easily be secur'd with a Chain. In the times of Heathenism, it had four Temples dedicated to* Venus, Neptune, Esculapius, *and* Diana. *Under the Jurisdiction of the* Turks, *it contain'd seven Mosques, two Churches for the* Greeks, *and three Synagogues for the* Jews. *In the Year* 1408. Emanuel, *Emperor of* Constantinople, *put it into the hands of the* Venetians, *not able to defend it himself. But in the Year* 1477. *it was Besieg'd by the* Turks, *with an Army of* 30000. *Men, who after they had Batter'd it for four Months together, were forc'd to raise their Siege, and leave it under the* Venetian *Government, till the*

Year

Year 1498. Bajazet *with an Army of* 150000 *men, forc'd it to a Surrender. However the Arms of St.* Mark *remain'd, till it was now laſt Regain'd by General* Moroſini.

Corinth, *ſo call'd from* Corinthus, *the Son of* Pelop's, *was accounted the moſt Noble and Wealthy City of all* Greece; *and by the means of its Situation, it arriv'd to that degree of Splendor and Pride, as to abuſe the Embaſſadors that were ſent by the* Romans; *which the Senate took ſo hainouſly, that they ſent* Memmius, *with Orders when he had taken the City, to Level it with the Ground, and to put all the Inhabitants to Sale.* Memmius *according to his Inſtructions, ſet it on Fire; and the mixture of mettals in that diſmal Conflagration, produc'd that ſort of Braſs, call'd* Corinthian Braſs, *much more eſteem'd then Silver or Gold.* Auguſtus *afterwards Rebuilt and Peopl'd it; but it retains nothing of its Priſtin glory, being nothing but a heap of Ruines, ſerving to harbour a ſmall number of People.* Amurath *the* II. *and* Mahomet *his Son, made it the Seat of their Barbarous Cruelties, and ſo Ruin'd it, that there are very few Houſes to be ſeen, and thoſe built out of the Ruines of the former Structures. The Fortreſs that both Commanded and Secur'd it, was call'd* Acro-Corinth, *ſeated upon a high and almoſt inacceſſible Rock, furniſh'd with Wells of excellent Spring-Water; and among the reſt, the Fountain* Pirene, *which was Conſecrated to the Muſes, the Water being very clear, and moſt pleaſant to the taſte.*

Miſitra, *was the Ancient* Sparta, *or* Lacedemon, *ſo famous in Ancient Story, and when in its Splendor, two Leagues in Compaſs. This City is divided into four Parts, all diſtinctly ſeparated one from the other. This was the Habitation of* Menelaus, *the Husband of* Helena, *who being Raviſh'd away by* Paris, *occaſion'd the Siege and Deſtruction of* Troy. *Here the Laws of* Lycurgus *took place; Conſtitutions contriv'd with that Wiſdom and Policy, that their Obſervance preſerv'd the Splendor of this City, for the ſpace of* 880 *Years. It was taken by* Mahomet *the* II. *in the Year* 1460. *and* 3200. *after its firſt Foundation.*

Caſtel-Nuovo *is the Capital City of the Province of St.* Sobba, *ten days march in Length, and four in Breadth, bounded by* Boſſina *and* Dalmatia. *It was built by* Tuardus *King of* Boſſina, *and is ſeated upon the Banks of the Canal of* Cattaro, *three miles from the mouth of it, and juſt oppoſite to the* Levant Sea, *about* 800. *Paces in Compaſs. It has two Towers in the Weſt ſide, and one upon the Sea-ſhoar; but the Walls having been often ſhaken by*

Earth-

Earthquakes, are neither very ſtrong, nor yet Terraſs'd. The Caſtle of Salimanega *which joyns to the Town, and is built upon a Rock, is commanded by the Mountain of* Santa Veneranda; *from whence you may likewiſe batter the Caſtle of* Teſtagick, *which is Terraſs'd, and built partly upon a Rock, partly upon a Mount of Earth, and ſerv'd the* Turks *for a Magazine of Powder.*

The upper Fortreſs that goes by the name of Gornigrade, *is* 650 *Paces from the City. Northward; one of the Angles ſtands upon Earth, the other three upon a Rock. The whole Fortreſs is not above* 250 *Paces in Circuit, and might be eaſily ruin'd by a Battery from the Mountain of* Sliebi. *In the Year* 1572. *the* Venetians *having loſt it before to* Ariadene Barbaroſſo, *made an Attempt to recover this Place, under the Conduct of General* Venieri, *but they met with ſo many Obſtacles, and ſuch conſiderable Oppoſition, that they were forc'd to give over the Enterprize, which they never afterwards ventur'd any more till this preſent Year, under the more ſucceſful Conduct of General* Cornaro.

The onſuing Journal is a Proſpect of the laſt Summer's Conqueſts under the ſucceſful Banners of the moſt Serene Republick of Venice. *The particulars of which are from day to day ſet down, as it may be ſuppos'd, by the ſtile of the Original, which is in* Italian, *by ſome great Officers, that were Eyewitneſſes of the Succeſs in both Places, and of no ſmall Credit for the truth of the Relation, as being Allow'd and Licens'd by* Public Authority.

As for the Negropont, *which it is thought will be the firſt Enterprize of the next Campaigne, if it be not already taken according to Report, and the general Expectations, it was anciently call'd* Abantis, *afterwards* Eubœa, *from the name of a Matron of Maſculine Courage that govern'd it. This Iſland may well be ſaid to be the Queen of all the Iſlands in the* Archipelago, *as being in length* 130 *miles, in breadth* 30, *and in Circuit* 300. *It lies ſtretch'd all along to the North upon the Coaſt of* Achaia, *from whence it is divided by a narrow Frith, not above* 50 *Foot over; the chief City is* Chalcis, *now* Negropont, *joyn'd to the Continent by a Draw-bridg. In ſo much that ſome Geographers believe, it was formerly a part of the Continent it ſelf, and only ſeparated from it by ſome Earthquake, to which the Iſland is ſubject ſometimes. It was formerly ſubject to the* Venetians, *to whom it was aſſign'd by* Rabanius Carcerius, *who was Duke of it; but in the Year* 1470. *it was ſubdu'd by* Mahomet *the* II. *with a great ſlaughter of the Chriſtians. It has a very ſtrong Caſtle with four Towers, and a well ſtor'd Arſenal.*

And

And thus we see the haughty Turk run down on every side, chas'd out of Hungary, *expell'd the* Morea, *losing Ground in* Dalmatia; *and in a word, the Ottoman Empire, according to all human Reason, hastning to its period. For there is a Spirit of Conduct, Magnanimity and Gallantry, which ranges about the World, and fixes sometimes here, sometimes there, as Destiny designs to turn the scales of Success. And this is the reason that decaying Empires Languish under sloathful and effeminate Princes. A Critical Season which the Prudence and Vigilance of Inferior Dominion always lay hold of, to wrest from the feeble hands of Potentates subjugated to their pleasures, the wrongful Conquests of their Ancestors. As if the Spirit and Vigor of their Fore-fathers were departed from them to their Enemies. Such a conjuncture as this, now luckily fell out at* Venice, *which was never better stor'd then now, with Personages not only Illustrious for the antiquity of their Descent, then for their own personal Vertues.*

For of the Name and Family of the Morosini *we find in History, no less then Three who were Dukes of* Venice.

The first was Dominico Morosini, *the* 37*th. Duke of* Venice, *who clear'd the Gulph of the Corsairs of* Ancona, *among whom* Guiscard, *who was the chief, was taken and hanged: He recover'd* Pola, *and* Parenzo, *revolted from the Signorie in* Istria. *He adorned* Venice *with Beautiful Structures, and began the Tower of St.* Mark.

Next to him was Marino Morosini, *the* 44*th. Duke of* Venice; *in whose time a Colony of Nobility was sent into* Candy, *who Built* Candy.

The third was Michele Morosini, *the* 61*st. Duke of* Venice; *a Person of great Learning and Wisdom; who tho' he lived but a short while, Enacted several good Laws for the benefit of the Republic.*

The Family of the Cornari *is likewise very Ancient, and reckon'd into their Number.* Marco Cornari, *who reduced the Rebellious* Candiots *to their Obedience to the Common Wealth, in the time of* Urban *the* 5*th. Of the Family of* Venieri, *was* Francesco Venieri, 81*st. Duke of* Venice; *who, tho' the* Turk *at the same time, made War upon* Puglia, *and the King of* France *in* Florence, *yet entertained the King of* Poland *in* Venice. *And* Sebastian Venieri, *the* 86*th. Duke of* Venice; *who was chosen with that unanimous consent, that even several of the* Turks *themselves, came to kiss his Feet.*

To Speak more of their Living Descendants is a labour beyond the task of these few Sheets, which only gives a rough draught of their Great Atchievements, for publick and present Satisfaction; leaving the rest for Histories more Polite and Copious, to render Glorious to Posterity.

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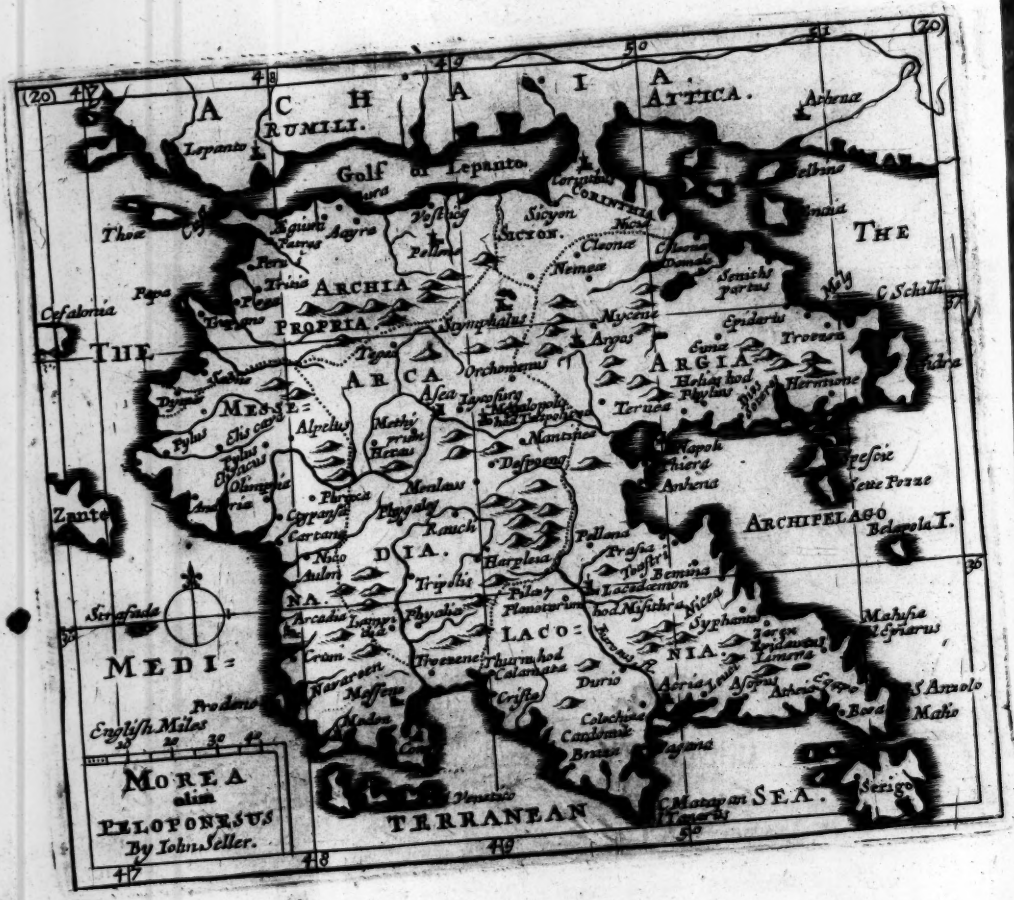

ACHAIA
RUMILI.
ATTICA.
Athenæ
Lepanto
Golf of Lepanto
Corinthus
CORINTHIA
Sicyon
SICYON.
Nicæ
Cleonæ
Nemeæ
Thoæ
Aegium
Aegira
Patras
Vostitza
Pellene
Tritia
ARCHIA
PROPRIA.
Papa
Cefalonia
THE
Stymphalus
Mycenæ
Argos
Epidaurus
Troezen
Hermione
Sidra
C Schilli
Tegea
ARCA
Orchomenus
ARGIA
Hagia hod
Phylus
Terucæ
Dyspo
MESSE=
Alpelus
Methyrium
Hexau
Asea
Mantinea
Dospoena
Napoli
Thiera
Anhena
Spescie
Sette Pozze
Pylus
Elis cava
Olimpia
Phrixa
Cypansa
Cartana
Monlaus
Phygalea
Rauch
Zante
Nico
Aulon
DIA.
Harpleia
Pellana
Prasia
Toastri
Bemina
ARCHIPELAGO
Belapola I.
Tripolis
Pilaos
Planoturum
Lacedæmon
hod Misithra
Nicea
Syphanta
Mahusia
Epiarus
Strafada
Arcadia
Lampidia
Phyalia
LACO=
NIA.
Crum
Troezene
Thurm hod
Calamata
Durio
Acria
Asopus
Athenæ
Egapo
S Anzolo
Malio
MEDI=
Navarzen
Messene
Modon
Cristo
Colochina
Candomie
Brana
Vagana
Prodano
English Miles
MOREA
olim
PELOPONESUS
By Iohn Seller.
Venetico
TERRANEAN
C Matapan
SEA.
Serigo

A JOURNAL OF THE FAMOUS Venetian Campaigne.

From the Venetian Fleet in the Seas of Lepanto *and* Patraſſo, July 25. 1687.

AFTER ſome little Heats and Contentions, which redounded much to the Honor of his Excellency, my Lord Admiral, tho' they put ſome ſtop to this preſent Campaign, this Morning with loud Peals of great Guns aboard the whole Fleet, and with moſt Devout Thankſgivings to the Supreme God of Victory, was ſolemniz'd the appearance of this day ſo much wiſh'd for, which reſtoring Univerſal Prattick to our Veſſels, and ſafeguard to our Seas, has brought us that Joy and Conſolation, which it is not poſſible for any Perſon to comprehend, that does not foſter Sentiments of Chriſtianity in his Heart. After which,

his Excellency made it his Business. After which, his Excellency betook himself, according to the Dictates of his own Religious Zeal, to return to the God of Mercy, the most Devout Remonstrances of Humiliation, for so miraculous a Blessing. So that upon *Sunday*, the 20*th* of this Instant Month, being attended by all the Chief Commanders at Sea, and by all the young Patritian Nobility, under a most pompous Pavillion he caus'd *Te Deum* to be Sung; and the whole Fleet at the same time to acknowledge the signal Favours of Heaven, to the Confusion of our Infidel Enemies. Thus after their Excellencies had heard the Holy Mass, and received the most Holy Sacrament, they retired every one to their particular Commands.

This necessary Christian Duty, being thus ended, and a Resolution being taken to carry on the Invasions towards the Castle of *Lepanto* and *Patrasso*, to compleat the entire Possession of the *Morea*, his Excellency fail'd not in the first place to furnish himself with all sorts of necessary Provision and Ammunition. He reduc'd the Foot that was to land to about Nine thousand Foot, all sound Men, in separate Bodies according to their Nations, under Officers of Valor and Conduct. With these he joyn'd a strong Body of Thirteen hundred Horse, and had not sickness very much afflicted the Soldiery, their number would have been much greater.

Having Embark'd all his Forces, he weigh'd and set sail from *Glimeno*, the 20*th* of *July* in the Evening, with twenty six Gallies, fourteen Galeots, six Galeasses, Vessels with square Sails, what with Ships, Fly-boats, Pinks, Brigantines, and Tenders, to the number of Eighty Seven. Which Body was under the Command of Captain *Zaguri*. The Lighter Vessels, by the help of their Oars, made a shift to leave the Greater Vessels behind, tho' they put forth to Sea many hours after the others had set Sail.

21*st*. Next Morning the Fleet arriv'd within sight of the Castles, and *Patrasso*, having had a fair Wind, and no less prosper'd by the Gales of a Celestial Benediction.

Coming neer the Shore, they discover'd the Enemies Tents pitch'd in great numbers upon a Hill, which over-

looks

looks the Fortreſs; and another great Encampment, between the ſame Fortreſs, and the Caſtle of the *Morea*, ſeated alſo in a very advantageous place. Now to obtain ſome underſtanding of the Enemies deſign, our Ships coaſted along the Shore within Musket ſhot, at what time we could diſcern the Enemy running buſily to and fro, under the protection of a Breaſt-work by them erected above a Mile a this and that ſide *Patraſs*, making a ſhew of a great number of Enſigns, and of much Courage and Reſolution.

But where the Breaſt-work ended, there they gave over appearing; Which being obſerv'd by his Excellency, after he had amus'd 'em for ſome time longer with his Gallies, he paſt on to the Shore of *Rumelia*, which he ſaw likewiſe very ſtrongly Guarded with Soldiers, and ſuch another Breaſt-work, and near to the Caſtle was diſcover'd another great Encampment.

General *Coningſmark* had embark'd himſelf aboard the General's Gally, which was therefore ſo deſired by his Excellency, that he might have the more opportunity to confer with him about their manner of Landing.

That, it was foreſeen, would be difficult if the *Ottamans*, were reſolv'd to hinder them; becauſe they might do it ſafely under the protection of their Works. Being therefore ſo much as they were a head of the reſt of the Fleet, they reſolv'd to effect it, in the place before mentioned, where the Breaſt-work ended upon the Right ſide of *Patraſs*, becauſe they could command it with the Prows of their Gallies.

22d. The next Morning therefore the whole Fleet made an attempt to Land, and firſt the Galeots and Gallies themſelves being come to the place firſt pitch'd upon, the Foreigners firſt ſet foot aſhore, who were afterwards followed by all the reſt of the Militia.

The Turks did not appear to oppoſe them, for that the Riſing Ground being paſs'd, the other part being all Marſhie, they thought it not worth their while to make themſelves maſters of it, not knowing where to retire, ſhould any diſaſter befal them. Therefore Marching in ſight of our Veſſels, they went with a Body of about Three hundred Horſe to attack the Right Wing where were

those of *Brunswick*, and the Foreigners; who giving them the Liberty to approach, ply'd them so well with their Musket shot, that the Turks were forced to retire, who being pursu'd by the Foreigners left many of their People dead upon the spot, whose Heads became a prey to our own Men.

By this Time the People in the Galeasses disembark'd, and the Ships, and flat bottom'd Vessels being arriv'd, all the rest of the Horse and Foot landed, Three Miles from the Fortress; which could not happen sooner, by reason the Winds happen'd something contrary. The Turks shew'd themselves in good Order upon the Curtins under the Fortress, and were intrench'd upon the Shore after that manner, that they took up two Miles in Front, with a Battery of two pieces of Cannon.

In the Night, by the favour of the Darkness, the most Excellent *Sanudo*, with a Squadron of Eight slender Gallies, pass'd within the Castles, on purpose to destroy the Barks, to the end the Turks might be depriv'd of the Opportunity of transporting their Soldiers out of *Grecia* into *Morea*.

The 23*d*. the Galeasses, and one Pinnace got within Musket shot of the Face of the Battery, and in less than Three Hours with their prow-Cannons beat it down, and in many places ruin'd their Trenches, and with another Pinnace that shot Stones, drave the Turks quite from their post.

The 24*th*. this Morning which was St. *Christins* day, beginning their March again by Break of Day, in regard they had a long way to go, they March'd but slowly, and keeping an exact Order, at what time General *Coningsmark* shew'd his great Knowledge in Military Discipline. The Enemy abandoning their Breast-work upon the Coast, and leaving their Tents, began their Approaches nearer and nearer to our Army, making a shew of great Resolution, but soon after turn'd their backs, as if they intended to flee. But the more uncertain their Motions were, so much the less did we alter our March, yet with an Ardent desire, however, to come to handy strokes.

At

At length, after eighteen hours thus ſpent, the Barbarians approached, and began to Skirmiſh with a Batalian of the *Oltramarine's*, Commanded by Colonel *Ceclina*; at what time our Forces embodying, and the Enemy approaching with all their Forces, the Sign of Battel was given, and the Chriſtian Army prepar'd themſelves for the ſo long experienc'd Tryal of their Valour.

The Turks fir'd very thick with their Muskets upon the *Oltramarines* which were upon the Right Wing, and with their Swords in their hands, made a bold Attaque upon their Rear.

But then the Oltramarines being bravely flank'd by the Friſian Horſe of the Left Wing, ply'd their Small-ſhot ſo nimbly, that the Enemy ſlacken'd their Fury, and were repuls'd with great loſs.

Quitting therefore this Attaque, they made another Aſſault upon the Brunſwickers in Flank, where intending to have broken in with their Swords in their hands, they met with ſuch a ſolid and vigorous reſiſtance, that being well mortify'd with the well order'd Volleys of the Muskets, and ſeeing many of their Men fall dead upon the place, after a cloſe Fight of four hours, maintain'd by our Men, who upon all occaſions were ſtill ſuccour'd by the Sclavonians and the Cavalry, they betook themſelves to an ignominious flight, being valiantly purſu'd by the Oltramarines, and by the Marqueſs *Corbon*, with his Cavalry. However, General *Coningſmark* would not ſuffer ours to purſue the Enemy very far, for fear of falling into any Embuſcado, and becauſe he would not that the Army ſhould break their Order. So that the Turks making haſte to their Tents, pull'd up the greateſt part, at what time they in the Piazza of *Patraſ* ſetting fire to a Magazine of Amunition, joyn'd with the reſt, and leaving in a moment all that compaſs of Ground in our Poſſeſſion, they all diſappear'd. In this Fight, ſingular was the Conrage and Experienc'd Conduct of General *Coningſmark*; and the valorous Arm of the Prince of *Turrena* did great Execution, who being joyned with the Marqueſs *Corbon*, lead the Horſe: Nor did the Prince of *Brunſwick* leſs generouſly behave himſelf, who with his Troops was ſtill in the hotteſt of the Action. The Death of Colonel *Ceclina*, ſhot

ſhot in the Breaſt with a Muſket-Bullet, is univerſally lamented; who being by Nation an Oltramatine, tho' he had loſt his Chief Commander, underſtood ſo well with ſo much vigor, to humble the furious Pride of the Muſelmen. Of whom there were Five hundred ſlain upon the place, and 'tis believ'd a great many more were kill'd, in regard of the great number of Tents that were left for want of Owners.

We took five Pieces of Artilery, beſides two Pieces of Cannon, which were found planted upon the ſhore within their Trenches, when at the beginning of the Fight the General order'd the Volunteers to land, on purpoſe to divert the Enemy. On the other ſide we had little loſs, in regard we kept the Enemy at a diſtance with our Muskets. It added alſo to their greater fear, for that the General in the heat of the Fight, had cauſed a great number of the Seamen to land, who poſſeſſing themſelves of the Trench aforeſaid, found therein the two fore-mentioned Braſs Pieces, and two others at a little diſtance from thence, which form'd the Battery already ſpoken of; beſides which, the Enemy left behind them ſix Field-Pieces which they loſt in the Conflict. Great was the number of the *Ottoman* Colours, which the Chriſtians brought away as Trophies of their Valor, and that which added to the Glory of their Triumph, was, their taking of three Enſigns with Tayles, beſides a very rich Standard guilded, with which the Fringe and Blazon were evident Signs of the Baſha-Generalſhip; of which the Seraſquier is depriv'd. His Flight, together with that of the Army, was immediately followed by the Flight of their other Party at *Rumelia*, and the abandoning their Tents. And the Night after, his Excellency underſtanding that the Turks had left the Caſtle of the *Morea*, he turn'd the Prows of his Galleys, and he no ſooner came in ſight of the place, but he ſaw ſome part of the Wall toward the Sea, on *Greece* ſide, blown up by Gun-Powder, and the Caſtle left under the Dominion of the Venetians, with forty Pieces of Cannon.

The General for all this, would not ſuffer his wonted heat, for the Good of his Country and Chriſtendem, to cool, but held on his Voyage for *Lepanto*, to make the advantage of his good Fortune during this Conſternation of the Turk:

Turk: And indeed the Favour of Heaven prosper'd his zealous Designs, for the Barbarians being still more and more seiz'd with *Panick*-Terror, could not endure the sight of our Vessels; so that seeking their safety in other places, they retreated, and left to the Victorious Venetians the Piazza itself. And thus, to the great wonder of every one, this most Signal Victory was obtained through the Favor of the God of Hosts, with the most Glorious Conquest of four Fortresses in the turning round of one Sun: By which the Public gain'd One hundred and sixty Pieces of Cannon almost all Brass, besides a great quantity of Provisions and Warlike Ammition, together with fourteen Pyrate Barks. So that the most Serene Republic now Commands a most Delicious, Fertile and Spacious Gulph, a Spacious and Rich Country, to the incredible Contempt and Loss of the Persecutors of the Holy Religion and the Christian Faith. *Carlo Pisani*, Captain of the condemn'd Persons, is also designed by His Excellency, to take all the Turkish Vessels which he can find in the vast Gulph of *Lepanto*. So that after such mature and timely Provisions, we have no reason but to promise ourselves from the Assistance of God, for the future, Progresses of most Remarkable Consequence for the Honor of the Christian Armies, and the greater advantage of our Invincible Republic.

Of

From the Fleet, in the Bay of Corinth, Auguſt 17. 1687.

SO glorious was the Fame of the Valour of the Venetian Armies upon the Overthrow given to the Seraſquier in the late Battel, in the Campains of *Patraſſ*, and by the gaining of *Patraſſ*, *Lepanto*, and two Caſtles beſides, that the Turks, now taught by the fortunate Succeſs of the Chriſtians, are ſufficiently convinc'd, that Fortune, which for ſo long time has favour'd the Ottoman Armies, to the great Oppreſſion of the Chriſtians, has now forſak'n their Side. After theſe glorious Acquiſts, we underſtand, that *Kamor*, Baſha of *Avarni*, and *Gavar*, Baſha of *Vallona*, both fell under the Valor of the Venetian Victors, being the Perſons who were order'd to guard the Shore of the Continent from this Place to the *Preveſa*; and that of an Hundred and twenty Colours which they had, to every one of which belong'd fifty Men, that only three remain'd ſafe, the reſt were all deſtroy'd.

They reck'n loſt of the Ottoman Side, about a thouſand ſlain outright, and above as many more wounded, which dy'd in the haſty flight which the Seraſquier made to *Corinth*. For the greater Proof of which, there are many Carcaſſes to be ſeen upon the Road. Beſides a great many which are alſo found in the Country Houſes by our Adventurers, who range the Country to make Slaves of both Sexes, who averr that the Enemy were about Twelve thouſand, being recruited but a little before with Three thouſand Soldiers from *Negropont*. *Muſtapha* Baſha, who guarded part of *Rumelia*, that is to ſay, the Caſtle and City of *Lepanto*, fled with equal Cowardice, without being purſu'd, and abandoning all, was followed by a few of his own Men, the reſt, to the number of Eight thouſand, taking the Hill-way, while he with hardly Fifteen hundred, march'd toward *Salona*: But that he had not march'd far before he was met by *Iſmael Baſha*, who brought along with him about a thouſand Soldiers from *Salonich*, who then turn'd back alſo, and ſtopp'd two days

March

March from *Salona*, giving out a Report, that the Reaſon of his Flight was upon a Rumor of the Death of the Seraſquier, which happen'd ſoon after the Fight, but underſtanding afterwards that he was at *Corinth*, he departed alſo from thence, without any hopes of ever being reconcil'd to him again, for fear of proving the fatal Effects of his Anger.

How great the fear of the Seraſquier was, may be eaſily conjectur'd, by his cauſing part of the Houſes of the Fortreſs to be burnt, ſo ſoon as he came to *Corinth*: Which Fortreſs ſtands upon the top of an Hill, three Miles and more diſtant from the Sea. He alſo burnt a good part of the City, to hinder the Chriſtians from taking Poſſeſſion of it; commanding alſo all the Families of the Turks to depart the *Morea*, and haſt'ning the flight of thoſe from the places abandon'd; and to facilitate their Motion, leaving the Remainder of his Baggage and his Army at *Thebes*. He attributed it very much to his good fortune, that he was not purſu'd by us, as he thought he ſhould have been: which enabled him to ſave the Remainder that were left him, and thoſe that were ſpread through the Kingdom.

The foreſaid Places were provided with Governors; in *Patraſſo*, the Signior *Gerolamo Priuli*, under the Title of Proveditor Extraordinary; Signor *Pietro Grioni* is made Conſtable; *Tadio Grademigo* was made Proveditor Extraordinary of *Lepanto*, and the Marqueſs of *Meliluppi* Conſtable of the Caſtle: In the Caſtle of the *Morea*, *Marco Barberigo* is deſign'd for Proveditor, and for Governor of the Caſtle *Geronimo Tiepolo*: In the Caſtle of *Rumelia* was deſign'd for Proveditor Ordinary *Aloiſio Sagredo*, and becauſe the Caſtle of *Torneſe* is ſince ſurrender'd, *Zorzy Toſcarini* was ſent thither to Command it. At the ſame time, the Places were all ſucceſſively provided of Governors, Chaplains, Phyſitians, Chyrurgeons, Hoſpitals, Medicines, and all neceſſary Proviſions for War and Food. There are many Families of the *Gaſtuni*, and of their Ample Territory, which contains an hundred Towns, who deſire to be admitted into the holy Faith. To which purpoſe there is intended a Solemn Office of Baptiſm, and to perform the Solemnity with peals of Cannon, and with all other Demonſtrations, which may ſerve the more to confound the Ottoman Sect. For this glo-

rious Conqueſt, by which was gain'd the Poſſeſſion of all the *the Morea*, all due Thankſgivings were rendered to the God of Victory, with peals of Cannon from the whole Fleet, and in the foreſaid places *Te Deum* was ſung with a general conſent. Afterwards the whole Fleet ſet Sail for the Coaſts of *Corinth*, whither a ſmall Squadran had been ſent before to ſecure the Poſition of ſome places; for becauſe this Gulph is uſually very tempeſtuous, it did not fail to ſhew its fury at this time, there being no Port for an hundred Miles together on the *Morea* Side; and on the other Side, only a ſmall Bay very incommodious, and capable to receive but few Veſſels.

Upon our approach to the Great Bay of *Corinth*, there were ſome Horſes ſtill to be ſeen, and the Fire was ſtill burning which the Baſſa had ſet to the Houſes. But the Enemy ſoon diſappearing, we underſtood by the Country People, who came to humble themſelves with the Primates of that place, that thoſe of *Miſitra*, *Caritena*, *Drapolizza*, and other Towns, who had randezvouz'd to one particular Town, that they might march in an intire Body, ſtill ſtay'd at the Entrance into the *Morea*, and were under the Command of *Mahomet* Baſſa, who ſtay'd at *Caritena*, and had about Two thouſand Men; the reſt, to the number of Ten thouſand Families, being all the Inhabitants of the ſaid deſerted Places.

There were found in the City many Pieces of Antiquity, among the reſt a Statue of *Janus*. We had alſo the opportunity in our Voyage, to ſee in the oppoſite part of *Rumelia* the Mountain of *Parnaſſus*, the Fountain of *Helicon*, ſo much celebrated by the Poets, not far from which there ſtands a Town which preſerves the Name ſtill: And not far from thence ſtands *Pindarus*, now all over Wooddy, the Grandeur of thoſe Ages being all devour'd by Time, and vaniſh'd.

It was thought fit to ſend back the ſaid Veſſels to the Caſtle of the *Morea*, and while they were conſidering what other Important Actions to go upon, they did not forbear to mind one thing of Principal Moment, which was to take a ſtrict view of the Streight, and of the Place itſelf, as well in order to neceſſary Deliberations, as to find out a way to prevent the Return, if they ſhould attempt it, of the Turks into

into the *Morea*; which as it could not be performed but with a ſtrong Force, therefore they ſet Sail with the whole Fleet to that Station, where they Imbark'd all their Companies of Foot, marching the Cavalry by Land: They alſo fill'd ſome of the fourteen Galeots which they took in the Port of *Lepanto* with Italian Soldiers, to make uſe of in conjunction with the reſt. And with all that remain'd with the Cavalry, General *Coningſmarck*, when they came to the Place of Buſineſs, caus'd the Infantry to be landed, under the Command of a Serjeant Major of Batalia. Thus they poſſeſs'd themſelves of the City, where they lodg'd themſelves the beſt they could, and to the Fortreſs was diſpatch'd Colonel *Bonomitti*, with his own and Count *Verroual*'s Company; who preſently ſet up the glorious Standard of St. *Mark*. And there they found many Houſes untouch'd, with forty ſix Pieces of Cannon all Braſs, and four of Iron, beſides Ammunition and Victuals. Immediately His Excellency diſpatch'd away three Galiots to the Caſtle *Forneſe*, with Letters to the Aga of that place, inviting him to a Surrender, but ſeverely threatning him if he refus'd, who immediate deliver'd up the Place to our Men, imbarking himſelf upon a Veſſel of *Raguſa*, by him freighted for *Smyrna*, leaving behind him an Hundred and fifty Turks, who being illuminated by Heaven, reſolv'd to be Baptiz'd and follow the True Faith. Upon the Caſtle they found nine Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and twenty of Iron.

Now while it was believ'd that *Mahomet* Baſſa, with his Forces above-mentioned, was not as yet departed the Kingdom, there was ſome aſſurance that laying hold of the Conjuncture while the Paſs was free, he had made the more haſte to get out of *Rumelia*, and retire to *Thebes*, where the Seraſquier had his abode, with thoſe Forces which he could retain in their Obedience. But then it was that all the Albaneſes and Walachians in the Kingdom were in chaſe of the Ottomans that lagg'd behind, for the moſt part Women and Children; but the Value was Conſiderable, of Four thouſand of all Sexes and Ages, which they and the Adventurers reſolv'd to make Slaves, finding them ſtraggling among the Mountains, whither, through the Violence of their Fears, they had made their Eſcapes. Nor were the Greeks exempt

from the laſt Severities of the Turks, who, where-ever they paſs'd along, by force drave all into Slavery, and carry'd away all the Beaſts of Carriage, to carry their Baggage. Many Parties of the *Albaneſi* ventur'd as far as *Megara*, which is the firſt Main Land without the Iſthmus, and attacking the Rear of the Fugitive Enemies, made many Priſoners, and gain'd a greater number of large and ſmall Beaſts which they brought off with them. Soon after the Deſires of General *Coningſmark* were accompliſhed by the arrival of the Ship St. *Dominic* at *Zant*, whither ſhe was ſent to fetch his Wife, and bring her to the Fleet, whither ſhe came, and with her a Convoy of ſeven Ships, under the Command of *Zuanne Moroſini*, on the Seventh of this Inſtant, with the Soldiers aboard, which were landed and joyn'd with the reſt, to ſupply the number of the Sick, which, as it was then reported, were many.

By Letters from the Signior Captain of the Men of War, dated the Laſt of *June*, came Advice, that having ſhut up the Sultan Ships of the Turkiſh King, with ſeveral other Veſſels of the Barbarians, laden with Proviſions from *Conſtantinople*, and Land-Soldiers, he kept them there penn'd up, having alſo met with certain Corſairs which he kept with him, as being bound from the Coaſt of *Syria* with Proviſions and Soldiers, and pretending to relieve the Beſieged.

As to the diſpoſal of the Churches, made choice of in every one of the Places, conquer'd by the moſt Serene Republic, they are the faireſt of the Moſchees, of which there are a very great number.

In *Patraſſo*, within the Fortreſs the *Moſchee* was given to the Franciſcan Fryers of the Order of the moſt holy Conception, and the Provincial *Buonanome* has the Poſſeſſion of it. And in the City was given another with the Title of St. *Andrews* to the Barefoot Carmelite Fryers.

In *Lepanto* the faireſt Moſchee was Conſecrated by the Name of St. *James*, and the Solemnity was performed preſently after the gaining of the City. In the Caſtle of the *Morea* another was dedicated to our Lady of Health or Salvation, and a Prieſt was placed therein. In the Caſtle of *Torneſe*, another was dedicated to our Lady of *Loretto*; and St. *Anthony* of *Padoua*. But there was no Chaplain appointed

pointed, nor any Diſpoſal then made at *Corinth.* The two Ships, the St. *John Baptiſt*, and the *Factor of Zant*, Maſter *Anzolo Michiel*, are return'd from *Napoli* in *Romania*, which in the time of the Sickneſs there, were ſent thither to reinforce that Important City; but there being no need of any Reinforcement, they have return'd the Three hundred Foot which were aboard, tho' they have not prattic allow'd them as yet, becauſe thoſe parts are ſtill ſuſpected.

The Captain Baſſa, with his Fleet, ſuffer'd heavily while his Fleet was infected with the ſame Diſtemper, ſo that he was forc'd to re-enter the *Dardanels* to recruit his Veſſels almoſt empty of Men. *Scio* and *Senirna* are infected with the ſame Diſtemper, but the Iſlands of *Paris* and *Lemnos* are free.

The Metropolitan of *Corinth*, which is a Dignity of great Honor, came to viſit the Captain General, with a large Train of Prieſts of his own Religion; and was received with the ſame Demonſtrations of Affection, as the Addreſſes of ſo worthy a Prelate were humble and condeſcending, and becoming a Perſon ſo greatly eſteem'd both in theſe and other parts.

And indeed, new Subjects come in every day to do Homage to his Excellency; and to obtain poſitive Orders not to be moleſted by the Soldiers or Seamen, to the end they may undiſturb'd enjoy thoſe Felicities, which they have ſo long wiſh'd for in being freed from the ſlavery of the Barbarians.

Miſitra ſtill remains to reſemble the Ancient *Sparta*, rich in Gold and Merchandiſe, and peopl'd with Twelve thouſand Souls. His Excellency has ſent thither the Proveditor of *Zarnata Palani*, with Six thouſand *Mainotti*, and other Country Men, to compel it to ſubmiſſion by a Siege.

The firſt ſight of the Beſiegers brought the Affrighted Enemy to ſo much complacency, that they hung out a White Flag, and after Hoſtages given on both ſides, they went ſo far as to reſign three principal Members of this Place, to the Supreme Authority of his Excellency, with Letters from their Baſſa, that they were ready to abandon the whole Territory, provided they might have paſſage for themſelves, their

their Families, and their Baggage. But in regard they had held out to the laſt gaſpinga of the whole Kingdom, and thereby had forfeited Compaſſion, he deny'd their Propoſitions; only he was content, to let the Women, Children, and Aged Perſons to go; but as for them, they ſhould remain Slaves, with this Liberty to redeem themſelves at the price of Two hundred thouſand *Reals*; leaving them upon refuſal of both theſe Propoſals, to ſhut themſelves up within their Walls, from whence it would be afterwards his part to expel them by force of Arms.

The three Commiſſioners being thus ſent back with the General's Anſwer, we are in expectation of the Reſolution of the Citizens.

Upon the 13th. Inſtant, his Excellency went with a ſtout Body of Horſe and Foot, to viſit the *Iſthmus* or Neck of Land, between the *Ionian* and *Egean* Sea, and which joyns the *Morea* to the Continent, and march'd as far as the footſteps of the Ancient Walls, which cloſed up the ſame, made by the Grecian Emperor, in the year 1413. and demoliſh'd afterwards by *Amurath* the Second, in the year 1424. afterwards re-edifi'd by the Captain General *Luigi Loredano*, who landed the Soldiers of his Fleet, under the Command of *Bertaldo D'Eſte*, by means of whoſe laborious Toil, as the Hiſtorians teſtifie, and the aſſiſtance of Eighty thouſand Workmen, in fifteen days they finiſh'd the whole Work, in the year 1463. fortifi'd with One hunderd thirty ſix Towers, and Three Motes, now diſmantled and levell'd, ſo that no footſteps thereof remain in many places. He alſo view'd the Fortreſs call'd *Acro-Corimo*, ſeated in a place of great advantage, which tho' it be plac'd upon a very high Hill, is nevertheleſs furniſh'd with Wells of excellent Water, as alſo the Fountain *Pyrene*, ſo much celebrated by *Homer*. The importance of the Place, and the eaſineſs of it to be made Tenable, induc'd him to believe that it was of neceſſity to be provided with all things neceſſary both for Defence and Offence, and requiſite Proviſions of Victuals; and *Anzolo Michiel*, a Gentleman of Diſcretion, Abilities and Vertue, was deſign'd extraordinary Proveditor for that place; being alſo reſolv'd not to let ſlip the remaining part of the Seaſon, without making ſome other progreſs in his Conqueſts, which

will

will fall either upon *Negroponte* or *Athens*, yet not ſo, but that he will take his Meaſures from the Effects of the Seaſon, and the variety of the Weather, which he may meet with in the Seas of the *Archipelago*, and to facilitate his Voyage, the Foot and Horſe ſhall be left at *Corfuno*, which ſhall afterwards be carry'd to the Coaſts of the *Egean*, from the other part of the *Iſthmus*.

Signor *Daniel Venier* dy'd of an Inflammation, which kill'd him in few days; and *Peter Marcello* was conditionally order'd to Command his Galley.

The Knight, Sir *Citadella* a *Padouan*, comes under Conduct, being ſent to be Governor of *Corinth*, which place will be well Garriſon'd.

Many Families in *Rumelia* deſirous to paſs into the *Morea*, to withdraw themſelves from ſubjection to the Turks, have made their Applications by their Commiſſioners to the Captain General, and having had audience, ſeveral Barks, and ſome Gallies have heen order'd for their Tranſportation.

There is great ſollicitation made to remove with the Fleet, and make a long Voyage to the other ſtreight of the *Egean*, ſo to proceed upon other deſigns, which are agreed upon to advance the Fame of the Arms of the moſt Serene Republic.

From the Venetian Fleet, under Caſtle Novo *in* Dalmatia, September 16. 1687.

THis moſt Serene Republic, makes it her Buſineſs to mind the Security and Proſperity of all Chriſtendom, and the Holy League, having generouſly reſolv'd to purge the *Adriatick* Sea of that peſtilent Rabble of *Corſaires* of *Caſtel Novo*, and other adjacent Places, which with their Barks and Pyracies they render impaſſible, and all the Neighbouring Coaſts unſecure for Trade. To which purpoſe, at the vaſt expence of her own Treaſures, ſhe has rais'd a ſtrong Army in *Dalmatia*, under the Command of his Excellency *Girolamo Cornaro*: For that thoſe Places being attack'd and reduc'd, which ſerve as a Sanctuary and Security to thoſe Enemies of the Chriſtian Name, the Triumphant Standard of the Croſs will be glorioufly advanc'd by the zealous Valour of the Venetian. Thereupon an Enterprize ſo important being concluded upon, it was agreed that the Enemy ſhould be attack'd where-ever he ſhould be found. Nor was the Sieur *Janco* ſecond to any, a Perſon of great Courage, and much dreaded by the Turks; who ſetting out of *Spalatro* in company of his Morlacks, and underſtanding that in the Plains of *Dunno*, beyond *Cettina*, about Three hundred Turks were got together, went reſolutely to fight them; and the Fray being begun, having himſelf with his Cutlace laid a Turk ſprawling upon the ground, believ'd him dead: but the other having a Piſtol in his hand, let fly at the Victor and ſhot him. However, there were kill'd and taken fifty of the Turks by the *Morlacks*, with the loſs of only two Men; all their Tents and Baggage were alſo taken.

His Excellency therefore being reſolv'd upon his intended Deſign, took ſhipping with his whole Army, and after contrary Winds which kept our Fleet thirteen days at

at Sea, not without ſome detriment to the Horſe for want of Water and Forrage, our Fleet arriv'd with a propitious Wind, the ſecond of *September*, within the Roſes over againſt *Caſtle Novo*, which to the number of a hundred and thirty, or more Sail, made ſuch a Majeſtic ſhew of it ſelf, which conſider'd together with the Courage of thoſe abroad, ſtrook no ordinary Terror into the Turks: Which was by them made the more manifeſt, for that they let us file off our Men within Cannon ſhot, without ſo much as firing one Gun at us.

The next day about Six a Clock, our Army landed not above two Miles from the Fortreſs, and then advancing ſlowly in good Order toward the ſame Fortreſs, and about a Mile from the ſame, they found ſome Oppoſition from the Turks, who being got to the top of a little Hill, and poſted in a Church, call'd by the name of *Santa Veneranda*, occaſion'd a bloody Skirmiſh. Preſently the General diſpatch'd away Orders to the Auxiliaries, to advance with the Gallies within Cannon ſhot, and to bring their Guns to bear upon the Enemy, by that means to diſloge them; and to haſten their own landing, to reinforce our Men. At the ſame Inſtant, the General mounting a Horſeback with all the Cavalry, conſiſting of Four hundred able ſtout Soldiers commanded by the moſt Illuſtrious *Giovanni Loredano*, appointed by his Excellency Provediſor of the Cavalry in the Camp, and ordering the Oltramarine Militia to land, threw himſelf perſonally together with them, into the Place of the Conflict, which laſted for two hours with great obſtinacy on the Turks ſide. But at length the Auxilaries being landed under the protection of the continual firing of the great Guns from the Gallies; and our new Reinforcements being diſcern'd by the Turks, who ſurrounded his Excellency in very good Order, the Enemy retir'd toward the place continually skirmiſhing, and firing upon our Men; who having poſſeſs'd themſelves of the moſt advantageous Poſts of the ſaid Church, the Marqueſs of *Borro*, Serjeant Major of Battalia, went in the Night time to take a view of an advantageous Poſt, in a Houſe within Cannon ſhot of the lower City: where our *Banditti* of *Abruzzo* being poſted, and our paid Foot being entrench'd a little behind to-

gether with the Auxiliaries, his Excellency commanded two of our Gallies, commanded by *Ludovis Balbi*, and *Benetto Zorzi Querini* to take two ſmall Veſſels grappl'd together, and bring them within ſhot of the City, which was done not without great difficulty, by reaſon of the continual firing of the Enemy, tho' to no purpoſe. The ſame day Eighty Men were kill'd of the Enemy, together with three Aga's, which was told us by a Slave that was taken Priſoner. And of ours five or ſix were ſlain, among whom a Knight of *Malta*, and ſome few common Soldiers, with two Knights of *Malta* wounded.

The fourth day upon opening the Trenches to advance our Works, our Men found obſtinate reſiſtance from the Turks, who having ſtrengthen'd themſelves in another Houſe, and entrench'd themſelves within half Piſtol ſhot of our people, there happen'd all that day continual firing on both ſides, not without ſome loſs of blood, beſides, that the great Guns continually play'd upon our Battalians, and did us ſome miſchief. However, the Pinnaces fail'd not to play continually upon the low City with their Bombs, to the conſiderable damage of the Enemy.

The Fifth day his Excellency obſerving the Reſolution of the Turks, who vigorouſly maintain'd their Poſt in the foreſaid Houſe, reſolv'd to bring two Sacres to diſlodge the Enemy from that Poſt. For the Execution of which deſign the Guns arriv'd about the 21ſt hour, at what time they were mounted, and began their Battery upon the ſaid Houſe, which did not a little ſcare the Enemy; who having never-theleſs ſecur'd themſelves with new Trenches, as alſo the advantage of a continual Rain and Wind on their ſide, thoſe advantages not only hinder'd the battering the Houſe, but very much endamag'd our Men, who while they endeavour to keep their Muskets dry, were themſelves almoſt drown'd in the Rain, which fell ſo exceſſive that Night, that it was impoſſible to ſhrow'd their Arms.

The Fifth day, tho' it continu'd rainy Weather, yet acts of Hoſtility did not ceaſe for all that, for their was continual firing of Small-ſhot on both ſides, and continual ſhooting, as well from the upper Town, as the Caſtle with their Cannon, but ſo ineffectual to us, that we receiv'd little or

no

no damage, tho' the Turks were tormented by the Bombs of our ſmall Frigats, which the Sieur *Pietro Duodo*, having by Order of his Excellency brought within an eaſie reach of the Town, very much incommoded the Town by the perpetual firing their Bombs, to the number of five hundred, among which there was one that brought to the ground a part of one of their Moſchees, and another fell into one of their great Towers over againſt the upper Caſtle, while they landed their Cannon and Mortar Pieces to perfect their Battery.

Upon the *6th.* day, the Turks made a ſhift to advance to our Battery of the two Sacres, which were valiantly defended by our Dragoons in the Poſt, advanc'd by the *Brandi Stocchi* of our Soldiers, upon which day the number was ſmall either of ſlain or wounded.

The *8th.* day, being the Feſtival of the Bleſſed Virgin, was deſign'd by his Excellency to land more Men upon the Weſt ſide, to the end there might be a Communication between our Men, and to prevent the like between thoſe that were beſieg'd in the upper Fortreſs and the lower. For the Execution of which, the Auxiliary Gallies were commanded by their continual firing to ſecure our landing, at what time our four Gallies, with the Militia aboard them, with ſeveral ſmall Veſſels grappl'd together, advanc'd to the Weſt ſide, the Proveditor General leading the way with his Feluque. The firſt that landed were Fifteen hundred Dragoons, who were plac'd in the Van, on purpoſe to take any advantageous Poſts, who found certain Houſes for ſhelter near the City, to the ſuccour of whom his Excellency ſent a good number of the paid Soldiers of the Galeots, as alſo a conſiderable number of the *Morlacks* of *Spalato*, and *Chiſſa*. At length the Turks ſecur'd from the frequent Peals, as well of our Auxiliary Gallies, as our own, his Excellency in perſon cauſing two Battalions of Infantry to land, the Turks retir'd, leaving the Houſes of the City expos'd to Plunder, which conſiſted of ſome ſmall quantity of powder'd Fleſh, the Truks having carry'd away all the reſt into the Fortreſs. At the ſame time the *Malteſi* and *Papalines*, who that day guarded the Poſt upon the Weſt ſide, where the Turks were fortifi'd in a certain Houſe,

from whence they had not a little perplex'd our Men, having got over the Trenches with Drums beating, advanc'd toward the Turks, who diſmay'd to ſee the Courage of the Aſſailants, baſely quitted their Poſts, which was poſſeſs'd by the *Maltezi*, who not ſo content, tranſported by their Courage, attempted to make their way into the City, in the hurly burly and confuſion of the Turks, that throng'd into it. Which fell out unfortunately, for that near the City, they met with a numerous Embuſcado, where five Horſemen were ſlain, whoſe Heads the Turks cut off, and took away their upper red Coats, with the white Croſs upon their Breaſts, and about twenty more were wounded, beſides a good number of their Foot kill'd, as ſome report ſixty, as others ſeventy.

In the mean time our *Peraſtines* crept down from a little Hillock to the Cavalier of the Fortreſs, and advanc'd to another Poſt within Musket ſhot of the ſame Forts, in hopes to have cut the Embuſcado in pieces, which had ſo endamag'd our Auxiliaries, but the misfortunes of the Rain, which cauſed great overflowings of Water at that time, would not permit them to make any other attempts, while our Men had all their Fire Arms all over much wet. Only they made a ſhift to lodge themſelves within Musket ſhot of that City, the *Peraſtines* entrenching themſelves near the upper Caſtle, and the *Maltezi* retreating in good Order to the Poſt firſt taken from the Turks.

The 9th. day his Excellency deſign'd to go in perſon to review the Poſt poſſeſs'd by the *Peraſtines*, as alſo that which commanded the upper Caſtle, and riding a Horſeback on that part; the Turks who obſerv'd it, to ſhew their Courage, Sally'd out of the Caſtle, to the number of Four hundred, and attempted to recover the Poſt which the *Maltezi* had gain'd the day before, and then defended by the Marqueſs of *Boro*, Serjeant Major of *Battalia*. But they were receiv'd by ours with hail of Musket ſhot, ſo that being beaten back, they attempted to win the Poſt which was kept by the *Peraſtines*. To which purpoſe with large Poles in their hands, they advanc'd toward their Trenches: Upon their firſt Charge the *Peraſtines* were a little diſorder'd; but being encouraged by the preſence of his Excellency, who immediately

diately ſending a good Body of the ſaid Militia to their Aſſiſtance, they forc'd the Enemy to retreat. Our ſmall Frigates alſo purſu'd their firing into the City and the Lower Caſtle, with wonderful Effects. That day there was but little Rain, but the ſame night following it fell with an unſpeakable violence.

The Tenth day, his Excellency caus'd two great Cannons of Fifty pound Bullets to be mounted, which, together with two more of Twenty pound, were to batter the Lower Fortreſs, but the Rain was ſo violent that there was no playing of them: However, they were mounted, and upon the Eleventh, at Night, they play'd upon the lower Caſtle from the Weſt. By this means His Excellency thought to procure a Parley; to which purpoſe he ſent the Sieur *Doliza Djeattaro*, well known to them, who approaching the City in a Feluque, he was anſwer'd in Musket-language, tho' without any hurt done to any that were in the Feluque.

On the Eleventh, we began to play upon the Enemy with our Battery, and it was our good Fortune with two ſhot of a Cannon of Fifty pound Bullet to light into their Platform, to the conſiderable damage of the Enemy. The Enemy made good their Defence with extraordinary Courage, more eſpecially expecting to be reliev'd by the Baſſa of *Acugouina*, who was approaching to their ſuccour with Four thouſand Men; and at this Inſtant, we are preparing to march forth to meet him and give him Battel; to which purpoſe His Excellency alſo goes in Perſon, and it is hop'd that our Courage will be ſuch as to beat the Enemy.

Toward the Evening of the Eleventh Day, an Old Woman was taken Priſoner, whom the Turks made uſe of to ſend to the Baſſa. There was found about her under one of her Breaſts, a Letter, wherein the Beſieged earneſtly beſought the Baſſa's Relief.

Upon the Twelfth, Letters were brought to His Excellency from a Confident, which ſet forth the weak Condition of the Baſſa, who was not able to muſter together above Eight hundred Turks: Which is the more probable, becauſe it comes from a Perſon of Credit, and a Confident of the Baſſa's. There are ſome that report him not above Four thouſand of all that he can ſcrape together. However,

His

His Excellency is resolv'd to meet him, tho' 'tis suppos'd the Bassa will not advance forward. This day our Batteries have considerably endamag'd the the lower Castle, beginning to batter the upper parts to take from them their Places of Shelter, and chiefest Offence, which consists in a great Piece of Cannon of Fifty pound Ball, and two Falconets, which play hard upon the Battery. The Turks have this day made many shot to dismount our Battery, but with no success. At this Instant His Excellency is gone to the advanc'd Post, to review our Batteries.

From the Venetian Fleet, under Castel Nuovo, *in* Dalmatia.

THe Siege of *Castel Nuovo* continuing with extraordinary vigour on the part of the Venetians, as has been declar'd in the last. Upon the Twelfth day, the Turks shew'd but little Courage, so that ours got ground, and the *Abruzzesi* extended their Line with an Intention to encompass the Upper Fortress. In the Night-time about Seventy Christians, Men, Women and Children, that were in the Upper Fortress, render'd themselves, who related that they were very much pester'd by the Carkasses of the Turks, who lay slain in their way, to the number of a hundred, slain in the Skirmishes of the former days: That an hundred and thirty lay wounded in the Castle, and about forty sick, that the wounded perish'd for want of skilful Men to look after them: That the Beigh, or Principal Commander, was slain upon the Eight day by the *Maltese*: That the Governor of the Upper Fortress lay very ill; and that if that day the Rain had not fallen so violently, but that our Men in the pursuit of the Enemy had enter'd the City, the Turks, dismay'd with the Issue of the Conflict, would certainly have left the Gates open in the Consternation of their flight; besides, that the Conduit being broken, they must of necessity have

have beeu forc'd to a Surrender for want of Water, had not the Rain fallen.

The ſame Day, His Excellency ſent for a Mortar-piece from the Weſt ſide, in regard the Bombiſts ſent from *Venice* were buſied in raiſing of a New Battery.

This Day appear'd two Deputies from the Commonwealth of *Raguſa*; the one to Congratulate His Excellency for the News of the Conqueſt of *Morea*, the other was ſent to the General of *Malta* upon the ſame account.

The Thirteenth we finiſhed our Weſt and Eaſt Lines, and joyn'd them together; as for the Turks, they ſhut themſelves up in the City, and there ſtood upon their Defence.

The ſame Day two Turks were made Slaves, ſent from the Baſſa of *Archigouina* with Circulatory Letters to the Territories and Villages adjoyning, with Orders to raiſe Forces within their Limits; but not a Man was rais'd, under pretence that they had no Men fit for Service.

After Dinner, came to the Camp ſome of the Principal of Mount *Niſita*, in the Sclavonian language, Mount *Ninick*; where lye ſeveral ſmall Territories confining upon Mount *Negrini*, of the Greek Church. They ſurrender'd themſelves wholly to the diſpoſal of the Serene Republic, with all their Country, two days diſtant. They left Ten Hoſtages, and the Chief Heads were rewarded with a Donative of an Hundred *Checkines*. They reported that a Turk that was wounded in the laſt Battel of *Hungary*, was by the Prime Viſier Elected Baſſa of *Archigouina*, who rambles up and down picking up what Fugitives he can find, to ſuccour this Place; but the Subjects of *Niſita* were reſolv'd openly to declare for the Republic of *Venice*. To which purpoſe they had requeſted a Standard; upon which one was given them, they promiſing within three or four days ſuch a ſufficient Number, as ſhould be able to hinder the Paſſage of the Enemy. For which His Excellency promis'd an Exhibition of a Thouſand *Checkines*, every time they ſhould rout the Enemy's Forces. In the Night, two Pieces, Fifty Pounders, were deſir'd for the Battery againſt the Roundels, in the midſt of the City.

The

The Fourteenth, two Mortar-Pieces were brought from the West, and a Cannon-shot fell into a *Palander*, and wounded two Men, and another fell into the General's *Caick*, while it was rowing a Mortar-Piece a-shore, and hurt two of the Rowers. The Turks toward the Sea sent forth several Women to fetch Water, which could not be prevented by our Men, by reason of the Assistance which the Enemy gave the Women. At the same time a Turk flew up in the Air, being tost'd up by the breaking of a Bomb. The same day, Advice came, that the Bassa's of *Arcigoniana* and *Albania* were within four hours March of our Army, with a considerable number of Turks and Christians; so that we stood all the time to our Arms. The Passes were re-inforced with other Companies, and with an Hundred and Twenty *Zupponi* that came in the mean time under three Banners; and from those Fortifications were flung about Six hundred Bombs.

The Fifteenth, came Letters to His Excellency from *Ragusa*, that the Turks were at a small distance off, and that the next Morning they would Attack the Trenches. Thereupon His Excellency review'd the Posts; the Batteries were advanc'd to the City, and the half of the Roundels Defence was beat down by the Cannon, being almost laid level, notwithstanding the Walls were two Cubits thick.

At the same time two Men of War were brought from the East part to play upon the Enemy, if they attempted to pass that way: And for the same reason the Auxilaries were brought and planted upon the West side, where our Men had thrown up a Counter-Line. Besides that, they cut down several little Groves, under the Protection of which they might be securely assail'd by the Turks.

Toward the Eighteenth hour, the Turks appear'd, who came to relieve the Place, so soon as they had forc'd their way through the streight Passes which were guarded by our Men; who instead of making that resistance which they ought to have done, abandon'd their Station at the first sight of the Enemy, and retir'd to certain Valleys. The Turks at the same time made long strides towards our Lines upon the West, of which the Count of *Mutia*, Serjeant Major of Battalia, being advis'd, presently got his Companies in order.

And

And as ſoon the Turks with great Fury and loud Cries inveſted our Trenches; which prov'd much to their Advantage, while the Squadron on the Town-ſide being terrify'd, without ſo much as diſcharging a Musket, began to fly amain. So did the Squadron of Colonel *Perini*, being diſorder'd by the flight of the firſt; ſo that the Enemy made themſelves Maſters of our Works, which they began to ruin. But the Count of *Mutio* preſently diſpatch'd Colonel *Adelman* with a Squadron of Dragoons, and another of Granadeers, and reſtor'd the Battel. In flew alſo Colonel *Conti*, with his Men, encourag'd by the Squadron of *Carponeſe*, which, without ſtaying for Command, broke in, to the great advantage of the Combat.

The Turks thereupon, tyr'd with a haſty March, and no longer able to make reſiſtance, after a long Fight, turn'd their backs, and betook themſelves to flight. The purſuit was attended with a great ſlaughter, and they who had let them paſs by before, obſerving the Rout, fell upon their flanks; ſo that the *Periniſts* and *Montenegrini* much encreaſed the Havock.

His Excellency rode to the Place of the Conflict, to animate his Men, and to be ready with Relief upon all occaſions; nor would he ſtir, till ſeveral Heads and Colours were brought him, with certain Advice of the Victory.

There were above Three hundred Heads to be ſeen, beſides many ſlain upon the Place; Twelve Colours, and Twelve Slaves, of which one was of *Caſtle-Novo*, who had got out of the Town to ſolicit the Relief, a Principal Perſon of *Sentari*, very Rich, and one *Pezzo* of *Muſtar*.

His Excellency ſhew'd the Signals of his Conqueſt to thoſe of the Upper Fortreſs, who might well obſerve the Fight, expoſing to their view the Heads that were cut off, the Colours, and part of the Slaves, and gave the Beſieged to underſtand, that ſeeing they had no hope of Relief, their Army being routed; and conſidering the ſtreightneſs of their own Condition, they ought to ſubmit to the Victorious Arms of the Republick, and forbear all future fruitleſs Obſtinacy: But the Defendants cutting off all long Preambles, made Anſwer, It was not yet time, and at the ſame Inſtant diſcharg'd a Volley of Musket-ſhot.

From the Slaves they understood, that the depos'd Bassa of *Archigouina* was Elected Bassa of *Bossina*; that he who had exchang'd with him, had only Ten Persons in his Train; that the Remainder, part Christians, part Turks, amounted not to above Four thousand at most; that they both came with a Body of Two thousand severally; and that the Bassa of *Archigouina* was the Person that invested our Men, the Bassa of *Bossina* staying behind; and that the Government of *Ragusa* had accommodated these Commanders both with Provisions and Money.

But notwithstanding Night came on, the Turks were pursu'd by the Militia, among whom the *Sclavonians* signaliz'd themselves, who serv'd in the Galleys, the Burghers of *Spalatro*, *Sebenico* and [illegible], who were the first that leap'd out of the Redoubts with their Swords in their hands against the Enemy.

Upon this Victory, which cost little Christian Blood, depended the Conquest of this Place. So that

In the Evening, all the Guns in the Fleet were shot off in Token of Victory, and a Squadron of *Morlacks* was sent to re-inforce the advanc'd Post.

The Sixteenth, His Excellency caus'd *Te Deum* to be sung, as a return of Thanks to Heaven; while the Enemy turning their backs, retreated a whole day's March from these Parts. Eight Slaves were also brought in, of which one was the Brother of a Captain of a *Dolcignota* Galley, and a Colonel of *Muster*; also two Heads, the one of the *Giambeck* of *Bossina*, who commanded a Thousand Persons; the other of a Captain of *Petino*.

Among the other Heads before-mentioned, that of the Brother of the Slave of *Scutary* came to be known. The same day, two of the Cannons which were in the Upper Battery, were remov'd into the Lower, and another Battery was built of two Pieces of Fifty; so that the Place was play'd upon with a Battery of Ten Pieces.

Soon after, His Excellency expos'd the Heads and Standards a second time, and made a second Summons; but was Answer'd, That so long as the Red Standards were display'd upon the Walls, it would be a Sign of Hostility;

That

That it was not a Time for Treaties, and that God would assist the Defendants.

That day the Batteries beat down altogether the Defence of the Roundel, and they raised Bonnets and Lines to surround the Portress.

A Bomb falling upon some pieces of Timber and Materials of Earth, reduc'd all to Ashes. Our Militia also on the East-side, by the benefit of the Night, possess'd themselves of a House near to the Castle, being a fit place to form a Shelter for Miners. The *Maltezi* also having got ground, threw up a Line of Circumvallation to surround the Castle, and as they were making a great round Platform, the Turks sally'd out to hinder them, but were beaten back.

The Fifteenth, a Battery was finish'd of one great Gun of Fifty, and a Cannon of Twenty, and two Mortar-pieces of Five hundred on the East-side, and began to play upon the Curtin of the City near the Roundel, which open'd a Breach in the solid Wall, but not low enough.

About the middle of the day was brought 2 Colours, and the Head of one *Deli*, a Person of Quality, cut off by one of the Chief of the *Peraſtines* who guarded the advanc'd Posts; and he that was the Messenger said, that the Enemy was very much shatter'd in their flight; that many of our People were at their heels, cutting of those that lagg'd behind and thought to hide themselves. Another Slave said, That the Enemy were above Four thousand, most Men that were forc'd from Provinces afar off; and that the Bassa of *Bossina*, with Two hundred Horse only, remain'd to shew his back to his own People. That he was over-rul'd to attack our Men by the Bassa of *Ancigouina*, who was the first that with Two hundred Horse enter'd our Trenches, and that in his flight the Bassa of *Bossina* was slightly wounded. No more then Eight hundred of our Men enter'd the Battel, and dispers'd so great a Party of the Turks, with the loss of only Four of ours, and Five and twenty wounded.

After Dinner, the Besieged set up Gabions, and palizado'd the Bastion and Roundel, and gave some disturbance to those that assisted at the Battery. But our Men turning two Cannon upon them, the Shot fell among the Gabions,

turn'd them topsie-turvy, and made a great slaughter of the Turks. After that, four Mantelets were set up in places agreed upon, which serv'd for Defence of the Miners, who wrought underneath. All night it Rain'd, and the Turks made a great Salley, in hopes to surprize our Men; and it might have fallen out luckily for them, for our Men began to fly in disorder, and made sad Cries: But that, instead of encouraging the Enemy, rather daunted them; so that believing they should meet with a numerous Opposition, they retreated without any more to do.

The Eighteenth, the Enemy mounted two Falconets, the one upon the Great Tower toward the Sea, the other upon the Castle of the City, which very much prejudic'd the Camp. But one of our Bombs reveng'd us; for lighting upon a Barrel of Gun-Powder in the Upper Fortress, it did great damage, besides the killing of twenty Persons, Men and Women.

The same day, we had Advice, that the Bassa's before-mention'd, upon a Muster of their Men, found missing Six hundred thirty five, among which were between Fifteen and Twenty five Persons of Note, for the most part Officers, whose heads were known by the Slaves. Moreover the Bassa of *Albania* goes about picking up Soldiers as the other two did, not sparing Persons exempt, to encrease his Number, and try the Fortune of another Combat, resolv'd to do their utmost to relieve the Place, which they believe to be reduc'd to the last Extremity.

Last there came a Bombist, sent by the most Serene Duke of *Tuscany*; whereupon Orders were given to get ready new Morrar-pieces. At Night the Turks with a numerous Salley gave us an Alarum, but were valiantly repell'd.

The Nineteenth, a Person of the Greek Church being stopp'd who had been abroad the night before, reported, That the Defendants, seeing the ill success of the Fifteenth Day, believ'd it to be a Design concerted among our Forces, not being able to conceive that so great a Power should be so easily routed; but being afterwards certify'd of the Truth of the Fact, they were very much disheartned; yet they remain'd obstinate in their own Defence, and had made

made a Circle of Palizadoes, Beams and Faggots round about the Breach.

There were found three Turkish Colours more in the hands of the *Peraſtines*, and a Slave of Quality and Honor, *Ali Bei*. Of ours in the Campaigne between kill'd, wounded and ſick, there are about ſix hundred. But the three hundred *Florentines* being arriv'd, and thoſe of *Baraſide* being not far off, the loſſes of the Camp were ſufficiently ſupply'd.

From the Venetian Camp, under Caſtle Novo *in* Dalmatia, September 19. 1687.

THE Turks made more ſallies upon the City, ſhewing very great Courage.

They kill'd ſeveral Soldiers, and among others wounded a Knight of *Malta*, who dy'd the next day.

Our Men made themſelves Maſters of divers little Houſes adjoyning to the City, ſtill more and more uniting their Lines, ſtriving alſo to hinder the Communication between the upper Fortreſs and the City; which they continually plaid upon with their Batteries, and infeſted with their Bombs; no leſs diligent in haſtening their Mine, tho' that Night they could not do much, by reaſon of the abundance of Rain that fell.

The 20*th.* the Florentine Forces arriv'd, Soldiers pick'd and call'd out of the Garriſons of *Livorn*, commanded by Signor *Cancellieri*, to the number of Three hundred.

There was alſo about the ſame time taken young Lads that belong'd to the City, who reported, that the Turks labour'd continually to fortifie the Breach, and that they deſign'd to caſt up two Pieces of Fortification, that ſhould withſtand all Aſſaults. Whereupon all the Artillery was brought to bear

bear upon that part to level the Breach, and beat down the Tower.

That Night our Men near rais'd their Works, and cleans'd their Trenches, which the Rain had ruin'd.

21st. They made Ladders to storm the City in several places, and weakned the Defence of the Besieged.

A report also ran that *Soliman Sangiac* of *Scutari* was getting Forces together, to relieve *Castle Novo*. Whereupon his Excellency design'd to send several Vessels and Men of War, under the Command of Signor *Duodo*, toward *Dulcigna*, a City greatly belov'd by the *Sangiac*, on purpose to divert him; but the Time would not permit him.

Thereupon they prosecuted their Mining with more industry then before, to the end they might come at the Foundations of the City, thereby to enlarge the Breach toward the City.

The 22d. was spent in expediting the Men of War, and other Vessels toward *Dulcigna*, but the Rains, and contrary Weather would not suffer their departure.

But then the Rumour increasing of the Turks drawing together to relieve the City, they set themselves to raise other Works, and to finish some Bonnets.

At which time there arriv'd other German Foot, under the Command of Colonel *Barattier*, to the number of five hundred in all.

The 23th. they went on finishing their Works, and bringing their Mines to perfection, not ceasing to thunder from their Batteries, which were continually visited by his Excellency, and his Lieutenant General.

The 24th. the Men of War, and other Vessels set sail for *Dulcigna*; at which time the Turks open'd their Gate toward the Sea, which they always kept shut before, by which means they had Water to their own content.

The 25th. a Mine was set to work under the upper Tower, to the end it might fall together with the City: But the success was bad by reason of the Opposition of the Enemy, and the Engineer *Barbieri* was wounded in the Head with a Stone; but the Mine toward the City advanc'd to the very sides of the Wall.

About

About the ſame time, the Enemy made a ſally unexpectedly, and Aſſailing our nearneſt Trenches, cut off the Heads of two of our Men, and carry'd away another.

The 26*th.* the *Peraſtines* made themſelves Maſters toward the North, of the Turks Magazines, which they made uſe of inſtead of an Arſenal, ſeiz'd upon two Barks that were there, and a Mortar-peice.

The ſame day they ſet the Mines to work at the Fortreſs, labouring more ſecurely under the protection of *Mantelets*; but to no effect, for that the Enemy diſturb'd the Workmen with Granado's, and continually throwing down Stones, the Ingineer *Carnuto* being wounded firſt in the hand with a Fuzee, and afterward in the Foot.

While thus nothing of Military Diligence and labour was neglected, his Excellency reſolv'd to try what Policy would do, and conſidering there were great Diviſions in the Town, between the Inhabitants, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of many *Albaneſe*'s;

Theſe *Albaneſe*'s therefore, the General deſign'd to perſwade to leave the Town, by the means of the *Peraſtines*, on purpoſe to weaken the Enemies Garriſons, and force them to a Surrender, when they ſhould find themſelves abandon'd by ſo conſiderable a part of their Defendants.

Upon this, two of the Turkiſh *Albaneſi* were by the *Peraſtines* towld forth, upon the General's Parol, that they ſhould receive no injury, who being treated with all civility, engag'd the reſt to depart the Garriſon the next Night, to the number of two hundred and twenty.

In the mean time, all diligence was us'd to advance the Mine, but meeting with nothing but Free-ſtone, the work went on but ſlowly.

The Turks, however, endeavoured to Countermine it, upon intelligence given them by the Fugitives, but meeting the ſame Oppoſition of Free-ſtone, all their induſtry was in vain.

Now it was agreed with the *Albaneſi*, that they ſhould go forth at the great Tower, which looks toward the Sea; whereupon his Excellency imbarking three hundred ſelect Foot upon two Gallies, the *Brazzana*, and the *Acheſana*, and

and himself going aboard a Feluque, he made it his design not only to get out the *Albanesi*, but to introduce his own three hundred Men into the Great Tower.

But 'twas impossible for him to bring the *Albanesi* to that. For tho' they were willing to leave the City themselves, under pretence that they were deny'd their Pay, they could not be brought to forfeit their Allegiance to the Grand Signor, by betraying the Place to his Enemies.

Having therefore proceeded so luckily thus far, and the Breaches being sufficiently widen'd, his Excellency resolv'd upon a General Assault, seeing he could so suddenly bring his Mine to perfection.

The 28*th.* it was agreed upon, that the Assault should be delay'd, by reason of the ill weather, and the continual Rains that fell like a Deluge.

The same day a Florentine Bombist let fly a Bomb into the Great Tower of *Kernegh* next the Sea Shore, which lighting upon several Barrels of Powder, sent a great number of Turks into the Air with their Wives and Children.

The *Perastines* having accomplish'd their first design, conducted ten more *Albanesi* toward the Sea-side, who had let themselves down from a great Tower, and after they had been made much of in the Camp, were put a board with the rest.

Soon after the Weather clearing up, the General in pursuance of his good luck resolv'd upon a general Onset.

And it was so order'd, that the Auxiliaries with the Gallies, should lie close to the Shore, and play with their Cannon for several hours together. Also the five Batteries plaid without interruption, Sieur *Vicenzo Gritty*, Provedittor of the Artillery, *Signor di Bucant* Superintendant, Signior *Grancesco Maria Scotto*, and Signor *Francesco Gunner Ville*, behaving themselves with extraordinary diligence, and assisting with all their might at so important a Duty.

Signor *Giovan Battista Calbo*, Signor *Pietro Perini*, Superintendent, the *Oltramarine* Militia, the *Perastines*, and the rest that belong'd to the Post on the North side, with Lieute-

Lieutenant Colonel *Canagitti*, were order'd to aſſail the City on that ſide.

On the Breach ſide were order'd the *Germans* under *Baraitex*, the *Florentines*, and part of the Auxiliary Militia aſſiſted by divers Knights of the Order, and Companies of Dragoons.

Thus the Granadiers being ſent before, the Soldiers ran upon the Breach, enter'd the great Tower in part demoliſh'd; but the Houſes being deſtroy'd that were behind, was the reaſon that they could not thunder upon the Enemy, as they would have done with their ſmall Shot; yet many *Florentines*, Lieutenant Colonel *Satonini*, and others made their way to the Moſchee. But the Turks being fortified in the Houſes, kill'd *Santonini*, the Captain of the Granadiers, and a great many Souldiers of his Excellenties Guard, the Harquebuſiers, and many other Florentines, the main Body of the Turks, with their Wives and Children, being got into the Caſtle of the City, from whence they ſhot without ceaſing.

The Chriſtians having thus loſt the beſt of their Officers upon the Breach, with two Knights of *Malta*, and one wounded, it could not be gueſs'd, whither it were out of fear of ſome ſuppos'd Mine, or whither it were by the fall of a Banner ſet up by the *Malteſi*, not only *Baraiter*'s Companies, but the Gentlemen Auxiliaries began to retreat.

However, this diſorder did not put the more Courageous into any Confuſion, but having got the great Tower, with two Pieces of Cannon, and three Patarrs, they kept Poſſeſſion: the *Abruzzeſi* having bravely behav'd themſelves, in maintaining the Combat, being aſſiſted by the Valour of Signor *Bori*, Serjeant Major of Battalia.

Signor *Giovanni Loredano*, Signor *Tranquillo Bolani*, the Marqueſs *Orologio*, ſhew'd very great Courage: and all the while his Excellency attended by many Noble Volunteers, and other Adventurers, in all the heat of the Combat took no reſt, expoſing himſelf to all danger, and running from Hill to Hill to give out all fitting Orders, and to animate the Aſſailants, both with his Preſence, and his Exhortation.

Signor *Gramani*, the Lieutenant General led up to the very brink of the Breach, encourag'd the Men in falling on, and forc'd back the Fugitives.

Alſo Signor *Lexio Balbi*, Governor of *Cattaro*, and *Bernardo Barbaro*, being near to the *Prazza* and the Breach, were punctual at this time of Exigence.

The 29*th* of *September*, a Turk of *Tabiach* was taken, who having been in *Caſtle Novo*, was making his eſcape to his own Country, and reported that there were burnt in the great Tower the day before, by the Barrels of Powder fir'd by the Bomb many Goods of Value, and about One hundred and ſixty Perſons, Men, Women and Children.

By and by his Excellency diſcovering the earneſt deſire of the *Morlacks*, and the Levies of the Territories of *Sebenico*, *Trau*, *Spalatro* and *Cliſſa*, as alſo thoſe of *Cattaro*, and the *Montenegrine* had to enter the Breach, he gave them their Liberty, to which purpoſe he caus'd the five Batteries to fire, and play upon the Caſtle, and the great Tower toward the Sea, and the City Houſes for a good while, and then let them go on.

They would have enter'd by the great Tower, but that being already won, and maintain'd by the paid Militia, it would not be permitted them, ſo that they were neceſſitated to paſs on the other ſide the Breach, where they met with many difficulties in getting down, and were a good while before they could get footing. However, their Courage overcame the difficulty, and they got with three Colours flying into the City; about forty recovering a Houſe, which they got poſſeſſion of. The reſt returning back with their Booty, making the others believe, that they retreated without Walls, as being purſu'd by the Turks, were ſomewhat diſorder'd at the ſight, tho' without having damage, only *Zuranne Marowich*, Governor of the Men of *Trau*, being wounded in the City, with ſome few of the ſame Nation; whom nevertheleſs, the Sieurs *Balbi*, *Barbaro* and *Girolamo Bochio*, *Antonio Bochi*, and Count *Franciſco* ſo prerecover'd to their former Courage.

Theſe things thus done, the General reſolv'd to ſend for ſome Petars to break open the Doors of the Houſes, where the Enemy had fortifi'd themſelves; and to fill up the

the Mores and Trenches with Timber and Bavins, and to Level, to make the Acceſs to the City more eaſie to the Body of the Army, and to fill the town with Soldiers, to which purpoſe there was brought together in a ſhort time a vaſt quantity of Tools and Materials. Toward Evening the Work going buſily forward, his Excellency, perſwaded ſome of the Turks, who were in the great Tower toward the Sea, to ſurrender, upon Condition that they ſhould be ſent away to the reſt of the *Albaneſes*, and ſo to have the Liberty to repair home to their ſeveral abodes. Who having thus quitted the great Tower in the Night, our Men took poſſeſſion of it, and found therein two Pieces of Cannon, one *Saker*, and a Standard: All this while our Men made diligent haſt with their Timber and Fagots to finiſh their Works, that they might be able to paſs from the Tower of the *Abruzzeſi*, to the Walls, and ſo get into the City; wherein the Signors *Antonio Canel*, *Alviſe de Mula*, and Count *Porro*, Colonel Conductor of the Soldiers introduc'd ſignaliz'd their induſtry, together with Lieutenant Colonel *De Termes*.

The 30*th* being the day dedicated to the glorious St. *Girolamo*, Native and Protector of *Dalmatia*, it being the pleaſure of God to reſtore to the Boſom of Chriſtianity, a place which formerly, through the *Ottoman* Power, under the Magnificent Empire of *Solyman*, was eſteem'd the Rampart of *Turky* againſt the Valor of *Charles* the Fifth; ſo it happen'd, that his Excellency being ſent with a noble Fleet, and a courageous Army quite reduc'd it, and ſubdu'd it, to augment the glorious Conqueſts of the moſt Serene Republic of *Venice*.

Our Men being thus got into the City, made ſome Slaves, and ſet at Liberty ſeveral Chriſtians, that had been ſhut up by force within the Walls of the City. By the Priſoners we were inform'd of the death of *Kirbaſſe*, in the Oppoſition which was made to our firſt entring the Breach: which diſcouraging the hearts and ſpirits of the reſt, they conſulted all that Night, what to do, finding it was but meer raſhneſs to think of holding out any longer. Thereupon they gave Commiſſion to a Turk to go and fall

at his Excellency's feet, and implore Acts of Humanity.

His Excellency therefore conſidering, that the Caſtle was fortifi'd, and which was more, fortifi'd by Nature withal, as being ſeated upon a high Rock, which it would require a long time to level, the following Articles were agreed upon.

That the Turks with their Families ſhould depart.

That they ſhould have Veſſels allow'd to tranſport them into Albania.

That they ſhould take nothing along with them, but ſuch effects as every one ſhould carry off arm'd with Sword and Piſtol.

That the Caſtle with all the Cannon, Standards, Arms, Ammunition ſhould be deliver'd immediately to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Venice, *without any imbezelment, leaving the Renegado's to his Excellencies Diſcretion.*

Sending therefore for ſome *Peraſtine* Shallops, near to *Caſtle Novo*, and drawing up the Soldiers on both ſides the way from the Caſtle to the Sea-ſide, in the preſence of his Excellency with all the Noble Men of *Venice*, and ſome Knights of *Malta*, to prevent the Soldiers and *Morlocks* from doing any injury to the Turks, they departed with all their Families, the Articles being punctually perform'd without any detriment to any perſon.

The number of the Enemies, which were in the ſaid Caſtle, amounted to near four hundred, what with Old Men, Wounded, and thoſe that were able to bear Arms, a People fierce and warlike, beſides about a thouſand Women and Children.

The Firſt of *October*, the Turks which were in the upper Fortreſs, mov'd with the Indulgent uſage ſhew'd their Friends, made an Agreement upon the ſame Conditions, and had their departure ſo, and with the ſame Formalities; to the number of about a thouſand five hundred Men, Women and Children.

Thus therefore fell to the Patrimony of the Moſt Serene Republic

Republic, one of the ſtrongeſt Holds of theſe Provinces, by the Valour of His Excellency *Cornaro*, after it had been ſome hundreds of years in Poſſeſſion of the Turks; being now made the Metropolis of *Arcegouina*, of which Signior *Girolamo Donato* is appointed Governor, who having been Governor of the City and Iſland *Lieſſia*, has, in the Employment of Commiſſary of the Camp, augmented the Honor of his Name, by his Sedulity in providing Proviſion for the Camp.

From the Venetian Fleet, near Athens, Septemb. 21. 1687.

HAving fetch'd their Compaſs round about the *Morea*, after the ſurrender of *Miſitra* at Diſcretion, and the Ruin of all *Malvaſia* with Bombs, to let thoſe haughty Turks underſtand the Power of the Serene Republic, His Excellency, the Lord Admiral, having rendezvouz'd his Fleet within the Streight of *Corinth*, in the Gulph of *Egena*, had an earneſt deſire to put an end to this years Campaigne with the Conqueſt of the *Negropont*, ſo much by him deſir'd; but conſidering, together with the other Superior Commanders and Sea-Captains, who are admitted to Council, not only the difficulties of the Seaſon, far advanc'd in the Year, but the numerous Garriſon, of above Five thouſand Foot, which guarded that Precinct, and the Oppoſition which the Seraſquier might make, with the unanimous conſent of the whole Council, the Siege of *Athens* was agreed upon, to make way the next Seaſon for the Conqueſt of the *Negropont*.

Thereupon the Men of War being ſent away to this Iſland in a diſtinct Squadron, to amuſe the Enemy, and draw the Seraſquier thither with his Forces, they ſteer'd directly toward Port *Draco* the Twentieth in the Evening, and the next Morning reach'd the Port.

On

On the Twenty firſt they landed all their Militia, Horſe and Foot, but not ſo much as one Turk appear'd in the Field; whereupon they paſs'd on to *Athens*, and made themſelves Maſters of the Town, which is only inhabited by the *Greeks*, while the *Ottomans* were retir'd into the Upper Encloſure.

His Excellency underſtanding the ſtrong Situation of the Place, becauſe he would not be conſtrain'd to ruin it with his Bombs, ſummon'd the Defendants to a ſurrender: But the Enemy return'd Anſwer by word of mouth, That they were reſolv'd to hold out.

The Twenty ſecond, two Mortar-pieces of Five hundred, and two Pieces of Cannon of Fifty, with two leſſer Guns of Twenty, were landed, which were eaſily brought to the Batteries that were raiſing, becauſe the Way was ſmooth and level, and but ſix Miles in length.

On the Twenty third, they went on with their Work in raiſing their Batteries, during which labour, Serjeant Major *Perez* of the Regiment of *Cleuters*, dy'd the Twenty fourth at Night, of a wound receiv'd by a Musket-Bullet.

The Twenty third, four more great Guns, two of Fifty, and two of Twenty, with two Mortar-pieces, were landed and brought to the Battery.

The Twenty ſixth, they began to play with their Bombs upon the Fortreſs; one of which fell among their Ammunition, and fir'd a great part of it, to the great terror of the Beſieged, whoſe Defences began to fail them, their Parapets being ruin'd, and their great Guns diſmounted.

The twenty ſeventh, This day the Trenches were open'd in order to make the Approaches, and to advance under the Walls.

The Twenty eighth, towards Evening, through the continual playing of our Bombs, which fell all into the ſmall Encloſure, there hapen'd another great Fire, which encreaſing upon the fuel of the Houſes, and the continual playing our Bombs, endur'd ſo furious all that Day and the next Night, that the Enemy, aſtoniſh'd to ſee their Houſes and their Goods conſum'd, and their Families burn'd, reſolv'd to hang out a white Flag; and with earneſt and loud cries toward the Battery of the Super-intendant, Count *Felice*, begg'd 'em to

fling

fling no more Bombs; which the Count underſtanding, caus'd all Hoſtility to ceaſe. Whereupon General *Coningſmark* gave leave for five Hoſtages to come forth, who being ſent to the Lord Admiral and Captain General, the following Capitulations were agreed upon: Which being tranſlated into the Turkiſh Idiom, one Copy was Sign'd by the Hoſtages afore-mentioned, and the other ſent to the Fortreſs for punctual performance.

His Excellency was glad of this Advantage; for tho' the Encloſure were but ſmall, yet it would have coſt a great deal of Time, and loſs of much Blood, to have Maſter'd it, by reaſon of the ſtrength of the Situation.

Moreover it was of great conſequence, becauſe it Commands not only a Country of Spacious Extent, but alſo a Large and Wealthy City lying under it; a Place of great Trade for ſeveral ſorts of Merchandize that are brought to this Town; and which will therefore, in Time of Peace, bring great Revenue to the Public Treaſury.

Porto Lion, *Septemb.* 29. 1687.

Ali Aga, Kuſſein Effendi, Kuſſein Aga, Kazi-Mahomet, Acamet Effendi Poſcha, Turks, ſent by the Commander of *Athens*, in the Quality of Hoſtages, being all together in the Admiral Galley, to treat upon Conditions of Surrender with His Excellency Procurator, and Captain General. The Articles were agreed upon in the Form following.

I. *That as an Act of Gracious Clemency, all the Turks, with their Wives and Children, ſhould be permitted to depart and quit the Encloſure within the ſpace of Five Days, begun this preſent Day; with liberty to carry forth as many uſeful Neceſſaries as every one can be able to carry on his back, Arms only excepted.*

II. *That they ſhall have leave at* Noleggio *to hire Veſſels at their own Charges, to carry them to* Smyrna, *or where they pleaſe.*

III. *That*

III. *That at their departure they ſhall not put any force upon any Perſon that is not willing to go along with them, and ſhall leave all the Slaves behind them of what condition ſoever.*

IV. *That in caſe there ſhall be at preſent found any want of Water, or any ſcarcity of Ammunition or Proviſions, that then theſe Articles are to be void and of no effect, and that the Defendants ſhall run the riſco of being compell'd to ſurrender at Diſcretion.*

The Fourth of *October*, the Turks quitted the Place, to the number of Three thouſand Souls, of which there were about Five hundred Soldiers, and coming to the Sea-ſide with what Goods they could carry, were put a-board four Foreign Veſſels which they hir'd themſelves.

8. *Ditto.* Were found in the Caſtle eighteen great Guns of ſeveral ſorts; and tho' now it be a heap of Ruins, yet in a ſhort time it may be made a Place of great Strength.

And in regard this Important and Glorious Conqueſt preſages not only to the Moſt Serene Republic, but to all Chriſtendom far greater Progreſſes, the City of *Athens* being now become Tributary ever ſince the beginning of this Month to the *Venetian* Armies; it will not be amiſs to conſider the Importance of the Situation, and the preſent Condition of that Ancient and moſt Renowned City.

It is ſituated not far from the Sea-Coaſts, in the midſt of the Gulph of *Engia*, in *Greece*, and the Capital City of all *Attica*. It is now call'd by the Greeks *Setine*. † Anciently it had ſeveral Names from the ſeveral Princes that Reign'd therein, ſubject more then other to Changes of Government. It has a Cittadel built upon a Rock of Free-ſtone, ſurrounded with Walls joyn'd together to the Points and Circuit of the Rock, which is about a Thouſand and two hundred Paces in compaſs. Below the Hill are to be ſeen diſtinctly the Foundations of another Wall which ſurrounded almoſt all the whole City, and render'd it very difficult of acceſs. There, that is in the Cittadel, the Turks inhabit only, who are upon continual Guard againſt the Surprizes of the Corſairs.

† Anciently *Oenopria*, afterward *Egina*, the Mother of *Eacus* and *Rhadamanthus* by *Jupiter*. Diſpeopled by Peſtilence; afterwards Re-peopled at the Prayer of *Eacus* by Emmets transform'd into Men, and therefore call'd *Myrmidones*.

In

In this Encloſure ſtood a Temple Dedicated *To the unknown God*: The Inſcription of whoſe Altar is ſtill to be ſeen; and tho' the workmanſhip be very coſtly for the Marble, yet it ſerves for no uſe, either to the Chriſtians or Turks.

The Second part of this City, which is in the middle of the Firſt and Third, is inhabited ſolely by the Chriſtians: And the Third, which is lower than the two former, contains a moſt ſtately Palace of Marble; upon the Gate of which are Ingraven in Greek Characters, certain Words that ſignifie,

Behold Athens! *formerly the Seat of* Theſeus.

There is alſo to be ſeen in *Athens* another Structure, the moſt Beautiful that can be imagin'd, called the *Pantheon*; upon the outſide of which are engraved the Atchievments of the Greeks.

Among other Miracles of this Sumptuous Building, at the larger Gate are to be ſeen two Horſes cut to the Life; the Workmanſtip of *Prapiteles*.

The *Areopago*, ſo much frequented in former Ages, is now reduced to a Monaſtic Solitude. Nor is there any thing of the Famous *Academy* remaining, but only a Greek Iuſcription which wiſhes Travellers a good Journey.

It is thought that the Encloſure of *Athens* far exceeds that of *Prague*, the Capital City of *Bohemia*.

There are an Infinite number of other Antiquities to be ſeen; among which the Arſenal of *Lycurgus*, after the *Doric* Order, where their Arms were ſtored; the Lanthorn of *Demoſthenes*; the Tower of the Winds, of an Octaginal Figure, of which *Andronicus Cireſtes* gave the Model; and the Temple of *Theſeus*.

Formerly Learning and Learned Men flouriſhed in high reputation in this City: Nevertheleſs She ſuffered her Viciſſitudes, when in the 39*th*. *Olympian*, *Draco* inſtituted thoſe Bloody and Cruel Laws, which were afterwards abrogated and aboliſhed by *Solon*, the Fourth wiſe man of *Greece*, all but thoſe againſt Robbers. He puniſhed Lazineſs with equal puniſhment to death. *Xerxes* Four Hundred and Fifty Years before the coming of CHRIST having broke through the Streights of Mount *Olta*, now called *Bocca di Lupo*, or the *Wolf's Mouth*, burnt this City, tho' empty of Inhabitants, who at the ſame time were aboard Two Hundred Veſſels at Sea.

From the Reparation of the Walls of this City, the Civil Wars had their Original; which after *Greece* was free'd from their Fears by the means of *Leonidas* and *Spartan*, divided all *Greece* into two Parties; while the *Lacedemonians* pretended That there ought to be no place without the *Peloponneſus*, or *Morea*, where the Barbarous Nations might harbour and fortify themſelves.

Laſtly, In the Year Four Hundred and Four (before the birth of CHRIST) after a Fierce and Bloody War of Seven and Twenty Years ſtanding, the Athenians being overthrown near to *Ægos Potamos*, they became ſubject to the Spartans.

The Schools of *Athens* were the moſt Famous in the World; and while the City flouriſhed, bred the moſt Famous Perſons, beyond the Schools of any other City or Nation.

To *Plato* Succeeded *Speuſippus*; to him *Zenocrates*; to him *Zenephon*, ſo Famous in War: Then came *Polemo*, *Crates*, *Crantor*, *Archeſilaus*, who erected the *Academy*; whoſe Learning was in the midſt between the Ariſtotelics and Platonics. *Epicurus*, *Zeno* the Founder of the Stoics; *Demoſthenes* the *Tully* of *Greece*. *Ariſtotle* founded the Sect of the Peripatetics, and his Succeſſors were *Theophraſtus*, *Strato*, *Lycus*, *Chryſolaus*, *Lacides* the Cyrenæan, and *Diogenes*, who raiſed the Fame of the *Stoics* to their higheſt Splendor.

The Dukedom of *Athens* formerly reckon'd under their Juriſdiction One Hundred Seventy Four Villages or Towns; ſome of which were equal to many Cities. Now the greateſt number lies in the Plain of *Meſogia*, which are not a few.

The Air is ſharp and clear, and conſequently very wholeſom; the Land is watered with moſt limpid Fountains, ſo that the Meadows produce all manner of Herbs, as well for Phyſic as for Sallads, which grew there as in a moſt Fruitful Garden: It abounds with Groves of Olive Trees, that yield a moſt perfect Oyl in great quantity, and ſerve for the uſe of the *Grand Signior*'s Palace at *Conſtantinople*.

Of all her Mountains the chiefeſt is called *Hymettus*, which being mighty pleaſant and rich in Flowers, produces a moſt delicious ſort of Honey in great quantity, and excells all the Mountains of *Greece*, and perhaps of any other Country.

In the ſeries of ſeveral Ages, it has been under the Dominion

nion of ſeveral Princes. *Sylla*, after a long Siege made himſelf Maſter of it, and reduced it under the power of the Romans.

Bajazet triumph'd over it, when it was in ſubjection to *Ariſtonicus* the *Epicurean* Philoſopher. After that, *Renizer Acciajali* was Lord of it, from whom the Venetians won it; but afterwards recovered by the ſame *Acciajoli*, who poſſeſſed at the ſame time *Attica* and *Bœotia*. In the Year One Thouſand Four Hundred Fifty five, *Dlahome* II. beſieged it, and ſack'd it for want of Relief: Since which time 'till now, it remained all along in the Power of the Ottoman Emperors.

The News of the great Victory was brought upon the the Tenth of *Auguſt* by a Feluque, which before ſhe came within ken, they knew not what the ſight might mean; but when they ſaw the Ottoman Colours and Standards expoſed to view, the People crouded to the Sea-ſide with ſhouts of Victory, and immediately the News ſpreading with the ſwiftneſs of the Wind, preſently a humming noiſe of Joy ran through all the Streets, while the People gathered in cluſters gave ear to the Speaker, who undertook to give a relation of the Victory, before he knew it himſelf. By and by the loud Acclamations of *Long live St.* Mark, filled all the neighbouring Skie, while the Bells with their brazen Throats proclaim'd the joyful tidings to places more remote; and the Veſſels in Harbour diſcharging their great Guns, with their gladſom terror diffus'd a pleaſing Satisfaction into the hearts of the Faithful.

The ſame night the Moſt Serene Republick ordered Bonfires to be made upon the *Piazza*, accompany'd with ſeveral Volleys and Peals of ſmall and great Shot for two Evenings together; at both which times was to be ſeen the Great Steeple, reſembling the Caſtle of *Babylon*, with her Head and Shoulders ſtuck with Lights, reſembling an Immenſe Atlas, bearing upon his bunchy Back another Heaven, adorned with Stars propitious to the deſires of the People.

In the Ducal Church was Sung *Te Deum*, accompany'd with Muſic ſo charming, that it was a difficult thing to judge, whether Paradiſe did not congratulate us for the advantages of ſo great a Victory.

And to ſhew that this Serene Republic never ſuffers Great Actions to go unrewarded, nor Valour to be deprived of its

due Recompence. No sooner did the welcom News of so many Noble Atchievments reach the Ears of our Senators, together with the Names of the Commanders and Volunteers, who had been sharers in an Action so renowned, but they voted a Statue to be erected to the Admiral General *Francisco Morosini*, in the Council Chamber of *Ten*, with an Inscription in Letters of Gold.

To General *Coningsmark*, they ordered his Imployment to be continued for Five Years longer, with a considerable addition to his Pension, which is at this time above Twenty Four Thousand Ducats a Year.

To the Prince of *Brunswick* was sent a fair, large and rich Diamond, of a considerable valne. A Sword enchased with Diamonds was sent to the Prince of *Turena*. And acknowledgment was made to the Marquiss of *Corbous*, by augmenting his annual Pension, and declaring him Serjeant Major of *Battalia*.

Medals of Gold were also ordered to several Officers, who signaliz'd their Valour in so important and famous an Enterprize.

And for a Conclusion, give me leave to insert a short *Panegyric* Presented to General *Coningsmark*, by Signior *Antonio Martinelli*; thus in English;

To the Most Illustrious, and Most Excellent Lord, General Coningsmark: *Upon the Rout of the Seraſquier, and the Conqueſt of* Patrasso, *and the* Dardanel *of the* MOREA.

BRave Hero, with Venetian *Lawrels Crown'd!*
How loud thy Glories through the World resound?
Thou but unsheath'st thy Conquering Sword, and streight
The Prostrate Turk *falls tamely at thy Feet.*
This the Seraiquier *witness'd, bold in Fight,*
'Till in thy Looks he saw thy Courage writ:
But then thy Fame Despairing to withstand,
Quitted the Field to thy Supreme Command.
Nor does Morea *won, thy* Name *confine,*
So fast th'affrighted Turks *their Posts resign;*
Too narrow is th' Achaian *Theatre,*
'Till at Bysantiums *Walls thy Strength appear:*
And thus, if my Prophetic Muse *foresee,*
Is the next Work by Heaven *Ordain'd for* Thee.

FINIS.